The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,994.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
—— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
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For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2¼ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½	„ „
Third and succeeding	2¼	„ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th July, at noon.

	July.		August.
Leave BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leave Madras	1
„ Carwar	[illegible]	„ Coconada	3
„ Narrakel	22	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Aleppey	23	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Tuticorin	24	„ Gopaulpore	5
„ Colombo	25	„ False Point	6
„ Galle	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
„ Negapatam	29		
„ Pondicherry	30		

During the S.-W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1871, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSSORAH	28
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Fao	28
„ Guadur	13	„ Bushire	29
			Aug.
„ Muscat	15	„ Linga	3
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Linga	19	„ Muscat	6
„ Bushire	21	„ Guadur	8
„ Fao	23	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSSORAH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at Noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1871, at noon.

[illegible] will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay,

INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. [Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 11th July, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN (2,257 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain G. J. Babot, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	„ „ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (1,971 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T Cloths, Madapollams, &c., &c.

6 sets of best English made single harness
2 ditto ditto ditto double do.
An invoice of Kerosine lamps of great varieties

13 Bales	50 Pieces each Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs		
3 ditto	100 ditto	Grey T Cloths	
7 ditto	700 ditto	Grey Madapollams	
50 Cases	Best Blue Mottled Bar Soap		
30 Dozen	Felt Hats		
25 Silver	Hunting Watches		
2 Bales	each 50 Pieces Grey Shirtings,	7 lbs	39 inch
7 ditto	„ 50 ditto ditto	8 lbs	45 inch
1 ditto	„ 50 ditto Grey Longcloth	10 lbs	44 inch

At 1 p.m.

1 Self-driving Phaeton with a Bay Mare and Harness.
1 Handsome Bay Arab Horse.
1 Shigram with Horse and Harness.
1 Grey Galloway

Bombay, 8th July 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street.

SALE OF neat and modern Household Furniture, Glassware, Pianoforte, Books, Carriage, Horse, &c., &c., at the Freemason's Hall, Baboola Tank, near Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Hospital.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at or about 12 o'clock in the noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, &c., the property of the late Mr. H. H. Avron, the same comprises, Glassware, a large Blackwood Sliding Dining Table, Circular, Writing, Pier, Washing and Dressing Tables, Conversation Couches, Lady's Writing Table, Sideboard, Screen, Chiffoniers, Drawing-room, Easy Arm and without Arm Chairs, Whatnot, a Revolving Piano Chair, a full-toned Mahogany Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, iron and Blackwood Four-post Bedsteads, Baby's Cradle and Cots, Hatstand, Figures, Vases, Pictures, Table and Vase Lamps, a large size Meat Safe on Stand, Clock, Hanging Punkha, Water Filter, Ice Box, Dispense and Cook-room Furniture, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m.

A Phaeton, Horse and Harness.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock p.m.

A Lot of Silver and Gold Masonic Jewellery, &c.

N.B.—The Property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1871.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

			Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wool Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool [illegible]	9	0
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	60	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60	0
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	25	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

Less Discount 10 per cent. for Cash.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862 Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITEROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury, extensively used in India and the Colonies as a Preventive to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUININE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely uninjured through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HATS ! HATS ! HATS !

AT

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DRAB FELT DEERSTALKERS,

DRAB SHELLS,

BLACK, DRAB & GREEN ALPINE & TYROLESE ;

also a quantity of

BLACK SILK DRESS HATS.

ALL TO BE CLEARED OUT AT HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICES.

THE SPEECH

THAT Mr. KNIGHT WAS NOT PERMITTED TO DELIVER AT THE BENCH OF JUSTICES on WEDNESDAY LAST WILL BE PUBLISHED ON MONDAY OR TUESDAY NEXT,

BY Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Gentlemen requiring Copies had better register their Names.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

MANUFACTURED BY

WINSOR AND NEWTON.

Detailed Catalogues on application to the Agents,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TABLE GLASS WARE.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited, have just landed a consignment of very

SUPERIOR GLASS WARE,

Comprising

DECANTERS, pair from	Rs.	10-8	CUSTARD GLASSES, doz. from		Rs.	5-4
CLARET JUGS, each	„	7-0	FINGER BOWLS,	do.		12-8
LIQUOR BOTTLES, pair,	„	8-0	BEER GLASSES,	do.		8-0
CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, per dozen	„	8-0	SODA WATER,	do.		10-8
CLARET do.	„	6-0	ICE TRAYS, each from			4-8
GREEN HOCK do.	„	9-8	ICE PLATES, doz. from			16-8
LIQUEUR do.	„	4-8	OVAL DISHES, each		„	10-4
PORT do.	„	5-4	PICKLE JARS, pair		„	6-8
SHERRY do.	„	6-4	SALT CELLARS, pair		„	2-4
JELLY do.	„	5-4	FLOWER TUBES, doz.		„	8-0

WELL WORTH THE INSPECTION OF ECONOMICAL HOUSEHOLDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Thick Felt Wadding for Cases, per lb		
Best White [illegible], per lb	3 0	3 8
Thick Felt Wadding, 7-16 inch, per lb		
Do Ungreased Felt Sheets, per lb	[illegible]	3 8
Gun Wads, Nos. 12 and 14, per 1,000	1 8	1 10
Do thick, per 100		
Rifle Patches, per 100	0 8	0 10
Cartridge Cutters, 12 gauge	3 8	4 0
Loading Machines, 12 gauge	14 0	16 0

CARTRIDGE CASES.

PIN AND CENTRAL FIRE, 1st QUALITY.

No. 8, per 1,000	40 0	44 0
„ 10 „	36 0	40 0
„ 12 „	30 0	34 0
„ 14 „ / „ 16 „	26 0	30 0
Shot Pouches	6 12	7 4
„ Belts	8 0	9 0
Powder Flasks	6 12	7 4
Pistol Caps, in boxes (250)	0 12	0 14
Gun „ „ (250)	0 14	1 0
Westley Richard, in bags (500)	1 12	2 0
Green Wire Cartridges, in packets	0 12	0 14
Bulletted Caps, No. 1	0 10	0 12
„ „ „ 2	0 12	1 0
„ „ „ 3	1 8	1 12
Shot, in 14 lbs. bags (different numbers), per bag	2 10	3 0
Gun Powder (Curtis and Harvey's) Nos. 2, 3 and 6	1 14	2 2

BULL AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

1, OAK LANE, FORT,

Beg to draw the attention of their Constituents to the following revised PRICE LIST, which contains some important reductions :—

JUST ARRIVED PER NOUVELLE PALLAS, PERSIA, AND CLARA.

			Qts.	Pts.
BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1	per dozen	Rs. 36 0	...
Do do No. 2	do	20 0	...
Do Hennessy 3 stars * * *	do	28 0	...
Do do 2 do * *	do	24 0	...
Do do 1 do *	do	21 8	...
Do Denis Mounie	do	22 0	...
Do Martell	do	21 0	...
Do Pinet Castilion	do	21 0	...
Do Bisquit Dubouche (recommended)	do	18 0	...
CLARET—Ordinaire (L. Assemat)	do	8 0	...
Do St. Jullien Medoc (our own Brand)	do	10 0	5 8
Do St. Jullien Hantillaye	do	9 0	...
Do Medoc (Barsac)	do	13 0	...
Do Hermitage (a good after-dinner Wine)	do	23 0	...
Do Szegszardi, Hungarian	do	...	8 8
CHAMPAGNE—Jaquesson's	do	30 0	...
OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's	do	16 0	...
IRISH WHISKEY	do	16 0	...
HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles.	do	23 8	...
Do Pints, 12 in a case.	do	...	11 0
SHERRY—Chillingworth's	per dozen	25 0	...
Do "Flying Horse"	do	18 0	...
Do Swaine and Boord's	do	19 0	...
PORT—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do Graham's	do	18 0	...
VERMOUTH	do	13 0	7 0
OIL—Best Olive Oil	do	16 0	...
Do do in tin cans	per gallon	6 0	...
VINEGAR—Best Pure Wine Vinegar	per dozen	6 0	...
Do do in tin cans	per gallon	2 8	...
BEER—Bass's, bottled by Stone	per dozen	5 12	3 12
GUINESS'S STOUT	do	5 0	3 8

Messrs. B. and S. are always ready to supply all other Wines, Liquors, Oilmanstores, &c , not mentioned above, at the lowest market rates, and beg to refer to their Price List, which can be had on application.

All orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference.

TO BE LET, with immediate occupation, TWO AIRY and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS having Stabling and other accommodation at the Powder Works Bunder. For Rent, &c., apply to the SECRETARY, MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited, at No. 1, Hornby Row.

WANTED, TWO SIX-OARED BOATS, with MASTS, SAILS, and other equipments, complete ; also an EIGHT-OARED BOAT, the same as above, with prices.

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Apollo House.

WANTED.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been conducted in Bombay for some time.

For terms and other particulars relating to the business apply by letter to D. C., care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row, Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Flour Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices,—Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Storage. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against fire at a rate [illegible] more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselves as COMMISSION AGENTS in this CITY.

LEWIS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

LOST, on the morning of 4th July, between Khetwaddy 12th Lane and the Null Bazaar, a POLICY of ASSURANCE in the Universal Life Assurance Company, No. 1568. The finder of the same on taking it to Mr. EDGINTON, Deputy Commissioner of Police, WILL BE REWARDED.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN & PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of July 1871, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring.

To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 30th June 1871.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be HELD at our Offices, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of July 1871, at 5-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following and such other business as may be brought forward :—

To receive the Directors' Report and to pass the Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1871.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring.

To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 30th June 1871.

JONES'S COTTON GIN.—NOTICE is hereby given, that LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WILL BE IMMEDIATELY COMMENCED against any person INFRINGING the PATENT of this invention, by the manufacture or use of a BEATER of similar construction to that included in Mr. JONES'S PATENT.

JAMES MELVILLE,
General Manager Mofussil Company, Limited,
Agent for the Patentee.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA

St. LEGER SWEEP.—1871.

Committee of Management.

Major G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
Capt. J. CHARLEY, 60th Rifles.
W. A. ROBERTS, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Terms.

SAME AS DERBY SWEEP.

To close on the 6th September, and Drawing to take place the same day at noon at the Murree Club.

Cheques, Money Orders, &c , to be made payable, and applications to be made, to the SECRETARY, Murree Club, Murree.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 9,630 BRAKE BLOCKS of various sizes, to be cut out of best Rangoon or Maulmein Teak Timber, the whole to be delivered within six months from the date of acceptance of Tender. Sketches of the Blocks, price Half Rupee, with the numbers required of each, can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the price for each description delivered at the Stores, Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July next.

The person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract for the due fulfilment of the same and to find security amounting to 10 per cent. upon the estimated total value.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 28th June 1871.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

RICHARDSON and Co. have THIS DAY OPENED the ABOVE FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, where they are prepared to execute Orders for Castings and General Iron Work.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Bombay, 27th June 1871. RICHARDSON & Co.

ROBERT BROWN,

PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,

22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Rool Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

AND

21, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway
- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
- East Indian Railway
- Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
- Scinde Railway.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
- Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
- Great Southern of India Railway.
- Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies :—
- P. & O. Co.
- Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
- Austrian Lloyds.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Bombay Steam Ferries.
- China Steamers.
- Indus Steam Flotilla.
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla.
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, to and the following—

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.

ICE on SALE at WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S PREMISES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and at the GIRGAUM ICE FACTORY. PRICE SIX PIES PER POUND.

Pass Books obtainable on application to FARNHAM & Co.

Bombay, 5th July 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with [illegible].

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper Rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

⁂ J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £380.
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pouçons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pates.
Yorkshire Pork Pates.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAV-ING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane,
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints ; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal—Magnums in 1 dozen cases Rs. 82 per dozen.

Quarts	in 1	„ „ „ 42	„
Pints	in 2	„ „ „ 21	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE

BASS'S BEER, bottled by Daukes...Rs.	6	per doz.	Quarts.
Do. do. do.	4	„	Pints.
SHERRY, Boord and Son's, a good Dinner Wine	24	„	Quarts.
SCOTCH WHISKEY, fine old	18	„	do.
BRANDY, old pale	24	„	do.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, of different musters, Rs. 17 per 1,000.

⁂ Up-country Orders receive particular attention.

WM. WATSON & Co., General Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by F. Friend, in cases of—

		Rs.	a.
4 doz. Quarts	per doz. Rs.	5	0
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4	8
8 „ Pints	„	3	4

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE—

4 doz. Quarts	„	5	0
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4	8
8 „ Pints	„	3	4

BARCLAY'S PORTER—

4 doz. Quarts	„	5	8
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4	12
8 „ Pints	„	3	8

ESPLANADE HOTEL STORE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion ; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use

DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark, J. A. (in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, [illegible] Strand, London. John Adams, [illegible]

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore
48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 and 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the

AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E.,
Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.,
London.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a full-sized BILLIARD TABLE, by Messrs. Thurston and Co., with Cues, Balls, Marking Boards, and Lamps, complete. For particulars of Price, &c., and to see the Table, apply to Mr. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day : Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

PIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8¼ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.

One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, TOBACCO of best quality ; best refined KEROSINE OIL ; "VICTORIA" and "WASHINGTON" STREET LAMPS, in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. Also, ASH OARS, 9 to 12 feet ; PLATFORM SCALES ; PRESERVED LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, PEACHES, TOMATOES, CONDENSED MILK, &c., &c.

9, Marine Street, Bombay. FARNHAM & Co.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY-SUBSCRIBED	£2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP	£250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Manager in India.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.
Medical Referee for Bombay.
Dr. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, at the same rates as Civilians ; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium will in future apply equally to Military men and Civilians, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company upon more favourable terms than can be obtained from any other Office.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connection with the Life Department :—

Agra	... Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	... G. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	... Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Barrackpore	... [illegible]
Behar Districts	... J. Alpeida, Esq.
Benares	... H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	... N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	... Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	... W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	... Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	... T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	... Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	... James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	... E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	... Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	... Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	... Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	... Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	... H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	... Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	... N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	... Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	... C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	... Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	... J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	... W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	... Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	... C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	... Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	... W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	... Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	... T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	... Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	... Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	... T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	... Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	... W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	... P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	... Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	... H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet	... E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	... J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	... Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	... United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	... E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	... Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	... United Bank of India.
Ditto	... Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

March 1871.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)

Trustees.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

Directors.

Chairman.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq., W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
William Letheridge, Esq.	
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

Secretary.

STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policy-holders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables : and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c , apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports ; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100 par
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Ditto of Bombay New ...	640
17,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
15,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	103
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	19.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,695
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	950
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,600
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,715
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	970
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,650
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,100
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,040
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,635
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,250

*Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.—3RD JULY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 99-2, or 0-14 discount, for cash.

In shares—

Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Stock, on Saturday, at Rs. 110 per £10.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 290.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 7.

Robinson, Brevet Major, Bengal Stud Department, on medical certificate, from the Punjaub.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 6th July, 1871.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, the students of the Central Military School will be attached to the General Depot instead of the 56th Foot.

All documents connected with the men which were sent to the 56th Regiment, to be transferred to the Commandant General Depot.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

10th Regiment N. L. I.—Lieutenant Hore, for 30 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, July 5.)

Mr. Paul Whalley, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bijnour, three months' privilege leave with effect from the 1st July next.

The unexpired portion of the 15 months' leave of absence on medical certificate, granted to the Hon'ble Robert Spankie, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, by Notification No. 76, dated 8th September, 1868, is hereby cancelled.

Assistant Surgeon William Moir, M.B., Civil Surgeon of Meerut, to be Medical Officer of the Meerut Central and District Jails, under section 7 of the Prison Act (XXVI. of 1870).

Mr. W. Johnston, to be Inspector-General of Registration in the North-Western Provinces, under the provisions of section 4, of Act VIII. of 1871 (The Indian Registration Act).

Mr. Elliot Macnaghten to officiate as Inspector-General of Registration, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Johnston, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. Thomas William Rawlins, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. John Quinn took charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector of Benares.

Mr. John Hilkiah Carter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Thomas William Rawlins.

Mr. Frederick Clendon Daukes, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Allahabad, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, as described in section 22, Act XXV. of 1861, in supersession of that portion of Notification No. 2183 A., dated 16th May last, confirming that officer in those powers.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under section 10 of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open during office hours at the said office to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

"Improvements in machinery for manufacturing bricks," by Augustus Morand, of Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, now of Leeds, in the County of York.

"Improvements in hydraulic presses for pressing cotton, jute, and other fibrous substances," by James Messon and Samuel Rodgert, or Bombay, in British India.

"For compressing jute, cotton, hides, oil-seeds, &c.," by George Das Mirces, Engineer, of No. 3, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Mr. T. H. Hockley, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, returned from the three months' privilege leave of absence granted to him in G. O. No 219, dated 9th March last, and rejoined the Ganges River Navigation Works.

Captain F. D. M. Brown, S.C., Executive Engineer, will continue in charge of the Ganges Works.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH JULY.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship loading.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolums & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 20 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Indus (s)	Greaves	Suez, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Queen of the Lakes Ana Huac	Grosart Spalding	Liverpool. Penang.

The steamer Behar, Blake, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship Haddon Hall, to Calcutta.
Steamer Ethiopia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Hydree, to Narakel, &c.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July			
4	Yorkshire (s)	Kennedy	London, May 18.
	Hindostan (s)	De Smidt	Hongkong, June 17.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June			
4	Himalaya (s)		Bombay.

Passengers arrived per s s Himalaya—Mr Milon, Mr and Mrs McKing, Mr Payne, Mr Clarke, Mr Dibblee, and 7 deck.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Millwall, 15 casks hardware, E A Cadur.

Cashmere (s), 18 packages medicine, &c., King, King & Co; 6 cases oilmanstores, Ball & Co; 29 cases oilmanstores, M Burjorjee; 12 cases oilmanstores, &c., Bolton & Co; 3 cases hardware, &c, H B Jeejeebhoy.

Clara, 14 packages glassware, P Mohomed; 25 cases confectionery, &c, N B Wadia & Co.

Sydney Eggers, 20 casks hardware, E A Kader.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Whittington, 54 boxes soap, J M Adomjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eriminta, 125 bales cotton, C Dhunjeebhoy.

Mary Stenhouse, 65 bales cotton, S Mooljee.

Princess Alexandra, 500 bundles myrabolams, T Khetsey.

Surat (s), 84 bales cotton, E Framjee & Co; 35 bales wool, D Govindjee; 11 bales cotton, J Damjee; 55 bales wool, N Runchordass; 110 bales wool, C Pitamber; 50 bales cotton, D Gopejee.

Flying Venus, 70 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

Sepia, 149 bales cotton, Hurnarou Manockram.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan (s), 1 case shellac, Remington & Co; 113 packages tea, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s), 9 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

David Malcolm, 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Surat (s), 455 bales cotton, George Lockart & Co; 31 bales cotton, M Vizbhocean.

City of Tanjore, 105 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat (s), 89 packages turmeric, 3 cases cardamoms and 3 cases silk, Ally M Ebram.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 68 bales cotton, D Gangjee; 10 chests M opium, N Ebram; 25 chests M opium, G Koonjlall.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M
Kurrachee	„ 15	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 8	11 A.M.	
China	„ 19	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	Aug. 2	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	July 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Tuesday	July	11	Saturday	October	7
Do	do	18	Do	do	14
Do	do	25	Do	do	21
Do	August	1	Do	do	28
Do	do	8	Do	November	4
Do	do	15	Do	do	11
Do	do	22	Do	do	18
Do	do	29	Do	do	25
Do	September	5	Do	December	2
Do	do	12	Do	do	9
Do	do	19	Do	do	16
Saturday	do	30	Do	do	23
			Do	do	30

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Rev. F. L. SHARPIN. | F. ROWLAND, Esq.
Rev. W. H. HARPUR. | R. C. SMITH, Esq.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE,
(Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).
HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, is now carried on in the large upper-storied Bungalow formerly known as the Victoria Hotel, overlooking the Government Gardens.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month according to age and requirements.

A Bullock Gharry is provided for the conveyance of Children to and from the School, during the Monsoon, at a small extra charge.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master.

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BROWN—June 11th, at Liverpool, the wife of Alexander Brown, Esq., (late of Bombay,) of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

BROWN—June 16th, at Liverpool, Jane Gordon, the beloved wife of Alexander Brown, Esq., late of Bombay.

RIVINGTON—July 7th, at Byculla, Annie, the wife of Mr. P. Rivington, aged 30 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACKEY—June 30th, at Jhansie, Central India, the wife of Quarter-master F. Mackey, 106th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DUMAINE—DUTEIS—July 3rd, at Chandernagore, by the Rev. Father Barthel, James Dumaine, son of the late Charles François Dumaine, of Bordeaux, to Louisa Angela, relict of the late Auguste Duteis, of Bordeaux, sixth daughter of the late T. W. Seyers, of Cork.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1871.

IT is important that the meaning of the vote given at yesterday's meeting of the Bench of Justices should not be mistaken. Many gentlemen who voted for the resolutions which were carried did so, not because Mr. Maclean's amendment embodied their own pet scheme of Municipal reform, but because it expressed clearly and strongly what we believe to be the desire of the whole community for the introduction of a vital change in the existing system of local government. The success of the amendment was due to the fact that it avoided gratifying the prejudices of extreme partisans on either side, and simply put on record the conclusion accepted by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Forbes, Captain Hancock and Dr. Blaney, Mr. Narayen Wassoodew and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, by, in short, all the Justices who have taken the most active part in the discussion of Municipal affairs, and are most familiar with the details of Municipal administration, that it is impossible for the town to do any longer without a thorough revision of the Act of 1865. Even Mr. Green, who spoke of that Act as if it were perfect,—an opinion which perhaps he would have abandoned some time ago if he had had anything to do with the working of it,—was not quite satisfied, as we understood, to leave matters exactly as they are. The only real out-and-out Conservative who made his appearance at any of the Bench meetings was Mr. Robert Knight; and we do that gentleman no injustice, if, in spite of the undoubted sincerity of his splendid and in many respects well deserved panegyric on Mr. Crawford, we assume that his motive in descending for once amongst "the twaddlers" was rather a desire to air his peculiar ideas about taxation, than any fierce anxiety to prevent a radical reform which will give the town a Council capable of doing good and steady work in place of that debating society which he holds in such supreme contempt. The Commissioner himself did not go so far as Mr. Knight. He wants, he says, to have a strong Council that will relieve him of financial responsibility. The reformers, on the other hand, want such a Council as will give them the control over the Commissioner which, they affirm, they do not now possess. Mr. Knight, it is true, declares *he* can rule Mr. Crawford; but it does not follow that any one else can, and several people have, we believe, made the attempt. Moreover, as in point of fact Mr. Knight does not rule Mr. Crawford, the assertion that he could do so, if he chose, has no practical bearing on the question at issue.

The Bench has now done its duty to ratepayers who complain of excessive taxation, by throwing on Government the responsibility of amending the Municipal constitution so as to bring it into harmony with the aspirations of the people. No one can seriously regret the popular effervescence which has disturbed the monotony of life in Bombay for the last fortnight; though to see that great Hall crowded with literally thousands of natives, cheering the champion of self-government and reduced taxation, was a sight to set men thinking. It is folly now to talk of destroying representative institutions and imposing upon the city the rule of a strong-handed autocrat. Native orators at the Bench meetings may be occasionally long-winded, and no doubt they can, like some of their European colleagues, talk at times a good deal of nonsense; but it is far better that our Nowrojee Furdoonjees and Wishwanath Mundliks should have the opportunity of telling us frankly and fully what the feelings of large classes of the population really are, than that we should attempt to gag them, or to treat the whole native community as if it were a herd of "dumb, driven cattle." The Bench yesterday affirmed the principle that a majority of members of the new Town Council ought to be elected by the Bench and the ratepayers. Probably, we should have the best constituency which Bombay can give us, if the area from which Justices of the Peace are now selected by Government were enlarged, and if the shopkeeping interest, for instance, which feels the pressure of local taxation most keenly, were allowed to intrude within the limits which have heretofore been sacred to civil servants, merchants, and professional men. From such a representative body there would be a good chance of picking out a dozen men able to watch closely over the administration of the Municipal finances. This, however, is a question which, with many others, will come up for discussion when Government sends to the Bench for consideration the draft of the new Municipal Bill which has been so long talked of as in preparation. The position of affairs now is this. The Municipality has declared that its machinery has broken down, and that, as regards finances, the city is now on the verge of bankruptcy; and, not a moment too soon, it has invoked the interference of Government. It rests with Sir S. Fitzgerald and his colleagues to determine what shall be done; and we will only add that the need is urgent, and the responsibility great.

THE Mr. Frere shot at Bangalore is not, we are glad to say, a son of Sir Bartle Frere's, though he belongs to a branch of the same family. Sir Bartle has only one son, who is coming out in the Indian Civil Service,

THE steamer Abyssinia, from Rangoon to Madras, having broken down on her voyage, has been compelled to put back.

IT is said that the Home Government, in a recent despatch, has conveyed to the Government of India its approval of the proposed *immediate* issue of five rupee currency notes.

THE thieves of Dehli have been doing a brisk trade lately, the last pickings being some bars of gold from the Post Office. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had gone on leave, has come back from Simla to catch the thieves.

THE "Indian Daily News" hears that the appointment of Political Agent at the Court of the Maharajah of Independent Tipperah has been offered to, and accepted by, Mr. Power, who has, for the last three months, been officiating as joint-magistrate of Sylhet.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 15 of Act V. of 1861, the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that the proprietors of the village of Imratpore, in the district of Allygurh, shall be charged for the period of six months with the cost—viz., Rs. 37-6-3 per mensem—of maintaining an additional police force consisting of 1 head constable and 4 constables, in consequence of the robbery on two occasions of the Government mail bag in the vicinity of the village.

AMONG the business transacted at the last meeting of the Mogul Serai Native Literary Society was the return of answers to certain questions relative to remarriage of widows which had been put to it by a resident of Chuprah. One of these is worthy of reproduction. Q.—"Will not the expectation of marriage on becoming a widow induce a woman to slight her husband?" The Society reply—"There is no reason for this. The soft heart of a woman cannot be so callous as to induce her to play the part of a demon."

THE long-celebrated but lately little-heard of case of O'Connor versus Parsons is to be tried at Simla on the 15th instant. The Commissioner, Mr. D. C. Macnabb, is the officer chosen to sit on the bench on the occasion. The Chief Court in ordering the trial in the Court at Simla, leave the parties the liberty of appeal to itself. It is rumoured that the Government, in order to allow the public to be present at the trial have ordered that it shall be held at the Assembly Rooms or in any other large and appropriate hall. The rooms of justice in mofussil stations, and particularly those at Simla, are miserably small and hot: they can barely accommodate twenty people.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 6TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was strong.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£15,875,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Bills discounted	£21,187,000	Inc. £ 462,000
Bullion	£26,500,000	Dec. £ 125,000

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF THE BENCH.

THE long discussion provoked by Mr. Forbes's resolutions and the numerous amendments proposed by various Justices was brought to a close at yesterday's Bench meeting. When Mr. Scoble took the chair at 3 o'clock, the great Hall was again densely crowded, and there was no sign of abatement of the popular enthusiasm which has been maintained at fever heat for fully ten days now. Mr. W. M. Wood, who had proposed the adjournment on Thursday, was the first speaker yesterday; and he brought forward a motion, which was seconded by Mr. James Taylor, recommending that all the resolutions proposed should be sent up to Government, along with all the minutes lately written by members of the Finance Committee, and a report on the Municipality drawn up by Mr. Wood's committee two years ago. Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, whose rising was the signal for vehement outcries of "Order!" and "Spoke!" claimed the right of speaking on Mr. Wood's amendment; and, this being allowed by the Chairman, he suggested that all the speeches as well as the resolutions should be handed up to Government, and forthwith proceeded to add a new one of his own to the heap. The only point of this speech was a charge against Mr. Crawford that there are outstanding against the Municipality bills of the Gas Company for fully a lac of rupees. When Mr. Nowrojee at last sat down, there were loud calls for Mr. Forbes, who then rose and replied on the whole debate. Premising that he would have paid a tribute of praise to the Commissioner for his energy and ability, were it not that Mr. Crawford had already had two panegyrists whose eloquence in praise of him could not be surpassed,—namely, Mr. Knight and Mr. Crawford himself—Mr. Forbes went on to speak of the pressure of taxation, quoting statistics in answer to those which had been brought forward by Mr. Green (who by the way did not attend yesterday's meeting), to show that in Calcutta local taxation and expenditure are very much higher than in Bombay. He expressed his regret that Mr. Crawford had not thought fit to state to the Bench what the explanation was he said he could give of his conduct in taking a ten years' lease of the new Municipal offices. (Mr. Crawford interrupting said he would give the explanation when he was formally called on to do so, and that he hoped Mr. Forbes would call to see what the offices were like before the debate came on.) With regard to many questions of expenditure, Mr. Forbes contended that Justices ought not to be expected to go to the Municipal Office for information which should be clearly set forth in the Budget; but he said nothing at all about the contracts, of which he made so strong a point in his opening speech. An assertion of his that no man could be made a Justice of the Peace unless he were a friend of the Municipal Commissioner caused Mr. Crawford to spring to his feet and exclaim that that was untrue, whereupon Mr. Forbes observed that such at all events was the popular impression. Examining Mr. Crawford's figures showing what had been done with the two crores expended in six years, Mr. Forbes disputed the accuracy of the valuation which assigns to the Municipality real property worth some 25 lacs of rupees for markets, &c. (Mr. Narayen Wassoodew, the chairman of valuation committee, said the principle the committee had acted upon was simply to capitalize the income yielded by these markets, which seemed an infallible guide to what they were really worth.) Mr. Forbes finally dealt with the amendments to his resolutions, contending that the Bench, by adopting Captain Hancock's or Mr. Narayen's, would simply leave matters as they were; and he concluded a reply which on the whole disappointed the meeting by urging the Justices to give their votes honestly.

It was arranged that the Justices should retire to the Durbar room, from which the general public were excluded, to give their votes. There are two small rooms opening off the Durbar room, on the right and left, which served very conveniently as division lobbies, tellers being stationed at the doors to count the ayes and noes as they passed out of and returned into the Durbar room. The Chairman announced that he would take the voting by putting each amendment in turn to the meeting, beginning with the first, Captain Hancock's. If the first amendment were carried, Mr. Forbes's resolutions would be lost, and the amendment would become the substantive resolution, to be pitted against the second amendment and so on. If the first amendment were lost, the original resolutions would still have to run the gauntlet of all the other amendments. Several Justices protested against this mode of taking the votes, urging that the last amendment should be put to the meeting first; but the Chairman said that, as there was much difference of opinion on the subject, he should take his own way. Captain Hancock's amendment was accordingly put to the vote, with the result that it was carried against Mr. Forbes's resolutions by a majority of 69 to 55. The amendment was then put as a resolution, with Mr. Narayen Wassoodew's amendment opposed to it, and the latter was carried by a majority of 81 to 37. Then Mr. Narayen's resolutions were put to the vote with Mr. Maclean's amendment; and the latter was carried by a majority of 86 votes to 26. The disparity of members in the divisions is accounted for by the fact, that in the later divisions several Justices, seeing how large the majority already was, did not take the trouble to vote. Captain Morland then withdrew his amendment; Mr. Wood's was negatived by an overwhelming majority; and Mr. Maclean's resolutions were declared by the Chairman to be those of the Bench. Mr. Forbes had sent in a written application for a poll, but now withdrew it, expressing himself satisfied with the result. In the excitement and confusion attending the close of the proceedings, the Justices omitted giving the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman; but we are sure that, in the name not merely of the Bench, but of the whole community, we may offer to Mr. Scoble thanks for the unwearied patience, good temper, and toleration for all opinions, with which he has presided at a series of meetings more trying to the Chairman than any others we have ever been present at. By the time the divisions were over, the large room of the Town Hall was completely crammed with people, who cheered Mr. Forbes vociferously, many of them even running after his carriage to applaud him as he went away. Such a scene has never been witnessed in Bombay before. The meeting of ratepayers which there was some thought of calling will not now be held. We subjoin the resolutions, passed by the Bench:—

I. That six years' experience of an ever-increasing and unchecked expenditure has satisfied the Bench of its own inability, as it is at present constituted, to give to the municipal finances the constant and effectual supervision contemplated by Act II. of 1865.

II. That the Justices in this meeting assembled therefore respectfully request Government to transfer all the financial powers vested in the Bench and the Municipal Commissioner to a Town Council of sixteen members, six of whom shall be nominated by Government, six chosen by the Bench of Justices, and four elected by the ratepayers.

III. That the right to appoint, and when necessary to remove, all the Executive Officers of the Municipality, and to fix their rate of remuneration, be vested in the Town Council, and be exercised by them subject to the approval of Government—if Government desire provision to be made for the exercise of their right of veto in the matter.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 16TH JUNE.

ABOUT three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the P. and O. Company's s. s. Indus, Captain H. B. Greaves, arrived in harbour with the English mail of 16th June on board. The Indus sailed from Suez on the 25th June at 4-15 A.M., and from Aden at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning last. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut Johnston
Miss Lloyd
Mr B B Beynon
Capt and Mrs Hammond
Mr H J Smith
Capt Gubbins
Mrs Hogg and child
Mr Carmichael
Mr N E White
Mr T Murray
Mr W J Murray
Capt Mockler and five ayahs
Mr J Bridall
Mr B G S Tanner.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Robinson and European maid
Mr and Mrs Elliot and native servant
Mr Pollen
Mr Carpenter
Captain Portman
Major Hogg
Mr Barnett
Mr Pater
Mr Bonnycastle
Mr Porteous.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 16TH JUNE.

LORD RUSSELL'S speech and motion on the Washington Treaty occupied the House of Lords on Monday night, and after a long and exhaustive debate the resolution was negatived without a division. No other result was expected, perhaps I might say was wished, by the Earl himself, for, after all, it is a serious thing to hamper the Executive in its dealings with Foreign States; and the acceptance by the American Senate of the treaty *en bloc* threw a most unpleasant responsibility on statesmen here, who might have desired to criticise the agreement with a view to amending it. The assent given by the Lords to the treaty was on the whole very decided, but it was no more than an assent; no independent peer professed to like it, and the tone of Lord Granville and Lord De Grey was painfully apologetic. Lord Derby expressed the general feeling very fairly when he said that the treaty was one of which nobody can be proud and of which everybody is glad. My impression however is, that the debate in the Lords will produce a most unpleasant feeling throughout the country—a feeling not favourable to the Americans and one greatly to be deprecated in the interests of future peace. That Lord Russell should have condemned the treaty and charged the Ministers who sanctioned it with betraying the honour of England was perhaps to be expected; for that plucky old statesman always took high ground in the matter, and would, I believe, rather than give up the point, have gone to war with the same serene self-confidence as that with which he would have taken the command of the Channel fleet or performed the Cæsarian operation. But when we find cool, dispassionate men like Lord Derby, a man free from prejudice in the matter, and who had previously accepted the principle of arbitration with very large concessions—when we have him speaking of the "lamb-like weakness" shown by our negotiators, of our Government having "loaded the dice so that by no possibility could the result have been in our favour"—of the American negotiators having "reason to be proud of their diplomatic victory"—and concluding by the remark that he "did not think the terms of the settlement particularly creditable to those who arranged them" or likely to "conduce to the diplomatic reputation of the country"—it is absurd to suppose that the language will have no effect. The feeling out of doors, apart from strictly business circles, where any compromise that seems likely to gain a few years respite from trouble is always welcome, may be expressed by the familiar phrase, "The Yankees have got the better of us again." Now up to a certain point the consciousness of being tricked or bullied by an upstart rival may be rather pleasant than otherwise; when you have once got accustomed to bowing down the process is easy enough. But there comes a stage, hastened by the very concessions so timorously made, when the humiliation attempted by the other side becomes too sweeping even for the sensibilities that have been so familiarised with the habit of truckling, and then the aggressive power, presuming on past events, may go too far to be able to recede. This, then, is the danger—one which the mild twaddle of Lords Granville and De Grey by no means tends to remove. Chafing under the consciousness of being bamboozled, of having got out of a difficulty in a particularly undignified way, and smarting probably, too, under the infliction of additional taxes to pay for damages in connection with the Alabama claims—in what sort of mood will the British people be to meet further demands? Ask a public man here that question, and he shrinks from an answer. Yet that further difficulties will arise from this very treaty, which is called a message of peace and pledge of conciliation, is as certain as that the sun will continue shining next year. Admit that it is ratified by England and Canada as well as the United States, the working of its provisions will afford boundless opportunities for embarrassment. The party in the States which trades upon hostility to England, and which, as Lord Derby said on Monday, is not likely to be discouraged or to diminish in importance when it finds that its policy finds a justification in continual gains at our expense, will create difficulties rather than want them; and, unfortunately, the new Fishery provisions, if nothing else, will supply the occasion for the mischievous activity of trading politicians like General Butler. Such reflections occur to all here who take the trouble to work out the problem of the hour, and who think of a morrow, but they do not for the moment affect the current of public opinion. The great majority of people accept the settlement offered, from an indolent dislike to effort either in acting or thinking, which strikes me as one of the worst features of the times.

However, I am not about to write a lecture on the decay of public spirit in England, or to point out that if we fall into the materialistic tendencies of the French we shall meet ere long with the doom which has now smitten them. It is more germane to the matter in hand to show the connection between the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government—of which the Washington Treaty and the Black Sea Conference were crowning incidents—and their home policy as the present Session of Parliament reveals it. In previous letters I spoke doubtfully of the fate of the Army Regulation Bill, and referred to the utter absence of anything like popular enthusiasm on that subject. What pains Mr. Gladstone is taking to create an enthusiasm is shown by the announcement made this week, that the bill is to be divided, that part which relates to the abolition of purchase being maintained, and the second part, namely, that which includes all the proposals for reorganisation and the creation of an efficient reserve force, being postponed. This course is a virtual abandonment of the great object promised at the opening of the Session—the arrangement of a complete system of national defence,—but the excuse offered is, that the abolition of purchase is an indispensable preliminary to army reorganisation, and that the obstinacy of the resistance hitherto kept up leaves no time to accomplish anything more this Session. Mr. Disraeli and the Conservatives complain that they have been deceived, and say that, if they had known the Army Bill was to resolve itself into nothing but the abolition of purchase, they would not have assented to the second reading. In accordance with this complaint the bill will be opposed in the Lords, and the Duke of Richmond will move an amendment to postpone the measure until the entire scheme of army reorganisation, including the plan for the retirement of officers, has been matured and laid before Parliament. If the Conservatives are in earnest there is nothing to prevent them carrying this amendment by a majority sufficient to give the bill its quietus for the Session. The weakness of the Government lies in the want of a public opinion to support their measure. This absence of support out of doors arises from two causes—distrust of the efficiency of the plan and of Mr. Gladstone's heartiness in dealing with military matters at all; and, next, a difficulty in realising the need of a vast military reform. All that the taxpaying middle classes see is, that the Ministerial Army schemes, botched and mangled as they are, have already inflicted an income-tax of two-pence in the pound—that is their solitary result. Further, the community generally are conscious that to abolish purchase is to saddle the national treasury with a debt of ten, fifteen, perhaps twenty, millions sterling to indemnify the officers; in other words, that the nation should pay what has hitherto been paid by rich individuals. Is there any corresponding gain? If so, neither the middle nor working classes have yet been brought to see it. The latter, as far as I can make out, if they have any feelings at all in the matter, rather dislike an increase in the army, regarding it as a possible instrument of aristocratic tyranny. Besides, of what use, they argue, is an enlarged army? No foreign power is going to invade us, and, as the Washington Treaty shows, we have entered on a policy of conceding any point in dispute with another State rather than fight it. In short, between them, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have for the present most effectually stamped out any remains of public spirit, and unless we have an invasion, which would show every working man in the country the blessings of defencelessness, I scarcely see how that spirit is to be speedily revived.

The state of Parliamentary business, then, is most unsatisfactory, and I must repeat that the startling declension in Mr. Gladstone's popularity explains the result more fully than does any other influence at work. Nothing seems settled but the University Tests Bill; even the Irish Land Act of last Session requires supplementary legislation, the Irish Lord Justice of Appeal having pronounced it to be on one essential point—that legalising Tenant Right—unworkable. Meanwhile the healing effects of our Irish legislation are revealed in one significant fact. The vacancy in the seat for County Westmeath, caused by the death of Mr. Pollard Urquhart, will be supplied by the election of an avowed nationalist and republican, Mr. J. P. Smyth; the Liberal candidate, Sir John Ennis, and the Conservative, Mr. Dease, having retired in consequence of the Roman Catholic bishop and clergy having pronounced for the nationalist. Of course this result is to be partly explained by the exceptional position of the country. It is under the sway of Ribbonism, and has been the object of the Coercion Bill lately passed. The bill is not yet in operation, but the terrorism is in full force, and the consequence is that no supporter of the present Government stands any chance of acceptance by the electors. The Roman Catholic bishop gave evidence before the Parliamentary committee which examined into the subjects, and then expressed his dislike of coercive measures, so that he very naturally now takes the popular side. But the result is somewhat disheartening to those who expected speedy results of a favourable nature from our legislation of the past two years, in the interests of tenant farmers and of the Roman Catholic church.

Of events in France I need say nothing here beyond referring to the success which M. Thiers's speech in the Assembly at Versailles has had in rallying to him the support of all parties; to the long speech of General Trochu, vindicating his own conduct in the siege of Paris; and to M. Pouyer-Quertier's budget proposals, designed to add £18,500,000 to the yearly revenue. The latter are, as was to be expected, thoroughly Protectionist in tone, and include the imposition of heavy duties, not only on foreign manufactures, but on raw materials as well. It is likely that they will come into force very soon, but the loan, first stated as to be a hundred millions sterling and now called eighty millions, will not be brought out until after the supplementary elections to be held early next month. Should things remain quiet and Thiers appear to have fairly consolidated his authority, the loan will take both here and on the Continent; but there are still breakers ahead. The Communist party, crushed in Paris, is active in Lyons and other places; political intrigues are active; and popular Frenchmen, like Dumas fils, who has just published an amazingly clever and witty letter, giving his countrymen excellent advice how to regenerate themselves and win back Alsace and Lorraine in ten years, are doing their best to keep alive the notion that war is only deferred for a period, not necessarily long. These circumstances are not favourable to the success of a French loan; but I believe that, nevertheless, our neighbours will get in England all the money they want.

The intention to defer the loan for a month or so has caused further ease in our money market, and the glut of floating capital being excessive the bank directors had no choice but to reduce the rate of discount, and they did so yesterday. They made, however, a singularly trivial change, only ½ per cent; and the minimum now stands at 2½. Of course the importance of the change is to be judged by the relations it bears to the existing rate; a reduction of only ½ when the rate had been 2½ per cent. is equal to one of 1 when the rate is 5 per cent. But the simple explanation of the step is, that the directors had to put their terms on a level with those of the open market, and the fact that the difference in terms is so slight shows how narrow is the margin for further movements downwards. It is like saying, the rate will not go to 2 per cent., but pending a demand which may send it up to 4 or 5 we think it right to give discounters the full benefit of any intermediate fall, however slight. The position of the bank is unprecedentedly strong; the bullion now amounts to £25,924,954, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is no less than 59 per cent.

The report of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company has been issued for the six months ending 31st March last. It states that although the increase in the rate for messages between England and Bombay, from £2-17 to £4-10 per twenty words, has diminished the number, it has had a favourable effect on the revenue. The war, however, stopped the Continental traffic with India and prevented the company making any use of the alternative lines via Marseilles and Italy during the break in the Falmouth cable, which lasted from the 28th November 1870 to the 11th February 1871. The gross receipts in the six months were £42,644-15-9, and the expenses £17,316-4-8, leaving £25,328-11-1 available for distribution. A dividend of 4s. per share on account is declared. To show how much the receipts of those six months were affected by exceptional causes, the report mentions that the revenue for April and May was £21,797-6-6, equal to three months of the previous half year. That amount yields at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, after deducting expenses. There can be little doubt, from these figures, that next report will show a very different result from the present, as the effects of peace have hardly yet begun to tell.

Sir Daniel Lange writes that the receipts of the Suez Canal are rapidly on the increase; those for April amounted to £25,983-15-7. He adds that the canal has now a depth of water throughout of 26 English feet.

The shipments of cotton manufactures to Bombay last month were as follows:—plain cottons, 13,451,487 yards; dyed and coloured cottons, 1,198,826 yards; printed cottons, 479,521 yards; and twist, 146,378 lbs. The total for the five months scarcely show any change from last year.

At last we have something like a sustained improvement in cotton, and this week we have had very large sales at a further advance of from ⅛ to ½ per lb. I do not believe that anything like a serious reaction is now to be dreaded, and I think we may, among other things, assume as a certainty that the next American crop will not equal the last.

The death of Mr. William Ewings, the managing director of the London and Westminster Bank, took place this morning. The deceased was highly respected and had been in the service of the bank for 35 years. His successor, I suppose, will be Mr. Higley, who has long been the actual though not nominal manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 1st July 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	81,402 6 0
Merchandize	[illegible]
Electric Telegraph	[illegible]
Earth Trains	[illegible]
Total Rs.	264,532 4 7
Corresponding week last year open 1,184½ miles ... Total Rs.	372,637 12 4
Decrease	108,105 7 9

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, June 16.)

THE Army Bill is to be curtailed to the Abolition of Purchase, and the transfer of powers from the Lords-Lieutenant to the Crown. The "cardinal principle" will thus be preserved, and the remaining clauses will not be persisted in this session.

The Washington Treaty has been discussed in the House of Lords and Earl Russell's inimical motion negatived without a division.

The Peers have agreed to abandon their amendments to the University Tests Bill, to which the Commons would not assent.

The presentation by Mr. Fawcett of the Indian petition for a Finance Commission in India led to an angry personal discussion. The motion for the Commission was withdrawn.

The Indian Finance Committee continues its sittings.

The triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin takes place to-day.

Traces of the struggle in Paris are, according to every report, disappearing with astonishing rapidity.

Elections for 112 vacant seats in the French Assembly will take place on July 2. It is expected that several leading Bonapartists will be returned.

The French Financial Minister proposes to levy new taxes to the extent of 463 millions of francs.

M. Picard has retired from his new appointment of Governor of the Bank of France, the emoluments of which were £4,000 a year.

July 1 is fixed for the official transfer of the capital of Italy from Florence to Rome.

The Prince of Wales held a Levée, by command of Her Majesty, at St. James's Palace, on June 14. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur were present.

The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne have arrived in London, and the Marquis is again in his place in the House of Commons.

Mr. Francis Monckton (C) has been returned for West Staffordshire unopposed.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived at Lisbon on June 12, and are expected in this country shortly.

The claimant of the Tichborne baronetcy and estates has been under cross-examination by the Solicitor-General daily this week.

The suit for £100,000, instituted by Mr. Peek against the directors of Overend, Gurney, and Co. is about to be brought before the Master of the Rolls.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Gen. Sir C. G. Ellicombe, K.C.B., R.E.; Lieut.-Gen. Bastard, R.A.; Major-Gen. A. Beatty; Col. G. Wroughton Wroughton; Lieut.-Col. Hon. L. W. Milles; Capt. J. Andrews, late 4th Dragoons; Lieut. K. M. E. Kerr, 96th Regt.; Dr. George Peacocke, 63rd Regt.; and the Countess of Selkirk.

LATEST TELEGRAMS FROM FRANCE.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

IT is calculated that 14,000 people come daily into Paris by the Northern line, and 10,000 by the Western. The Eastern line is crowded by German soldiers returning home, carrying, according to French journals, large amounts of plunder.

General Cissey has confirmed 4,000 nominations to the Legion of Honour made by Marshal Bazaine during the siege of Metz.

The Ministry of Marine is being reorganized on the same principle as the Ministry of War, and great reductions are under contemplation.

The Académie Française resumed its sittings yesterday; its Dictionary will appear this year.

Preparations are being made to hold Sunday's Review on an imposing scale, and an immense crowd is expected.

Paris is rapidly resuming its old appearance. The Cafés and concerts in the Champs Elysées recommence to-morrow, and various theatres are re-opening.

June 15.

No new candidate of importance has appeared for the approaching elections.

In addition to the existing gendarmerie, a new corps of gendarmes mobiles is about to be formed.

The *Garde Republicaine* is charged with the maintenance of order in Paris, and is to be largely increased.

According to the *Soir* 660,000 weapons and 1,700 cannon and mitrailleuses have been found in Paris.

It is said that the state of siege will cease to-day.

The *Temps* declares the recent alarming statements about the condition of Belleville and La Villette to be utterly without foundation. Forty air guns have been found in Belleville.

Numerous Prussians come into Paris, but they are occasionally insulted, and even refused tables at the Restaurants.

VERSAILLES, Wednesday.

Marshal MacMahon regards his military mission terminated, and has expressed to M. Thiers his desire to resign the command. The Army of Reserve is dissolved. General Vinoy, who commanded it, and who had previously been named Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, retires from active service.

The *Gaulois*, which is said to have friends in the Orleanist camp, publishes to-day a sort of programme from which it would seem that the Fusion is not completed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, June 14.

The *Journal Officiel* declares the statement that Insurgents condemned to death are shot in the Bois de Boulogne, and that when their number exceeds ten a mitrailleuse is used, to be an odious and absurd calumny. The same paper also states that the account published by the *Gaulois* of the reception of the Orleans Princes by M. Thiers is incorrect. The Princes were not present at the diplomatic dinner given by M. Thiers, but came to the reception in the evening without being expected. M. Thiers reminded them that, although he had been the Minister of their father, he was to-day the Head of the Executive Power of the Republic. The presence of the Princes at that reception showed that while they recollected the past, yet at the same time they understood and accepted the present. There was nothing in this trifling event incompatible with the policy inaugurated by the liberal vote of the Assembly. Republicans could, without any embarrassment, testify their deference to Princes who nobly bear an illustrious name. M. Thiers did honour to himself in receiving at his house the members of a family whose policy has always been most sincerely to respect the will of the country.

The *Journal Officiel*, replying to the attacks of the *Univers* upon the Government on the subject of the public works being conducted on Sunday, said that the Administration scrupulously respected the rule forbidding all public work upon Sunday, save in case of extreme urgency, such as the work necessitated by the dangerous condition of the Tuileries and other buildings in ruins.

The journals unanimously approve the review of the Army which has been ordered for Sunday, and express satisfaction at the proposed visit of the Assembly to Paris on that occasion, which they regard as the first approach to the reconciliation of the Assembly and the Capital.

A Manifesto issued to the electors of Paris by the Left party warns the electors against the dangers of every kind of Monarchical *régime*, which would bring about in France a decadence supreme and irremediable. The Manifesto makes a warm appeal in favour of a Republic, which inspires living ideas and would restore to France immortal youth.

The Manifesto issued by the Republicans forming the Party of the Left in the National Assembly bears 81 signatures. It accuses the Monarchical parties of not having observed the pact entered into at Bordeaux, whereby it was agreed to postpone all political questions which might divide the country, and to seek only to solve questions which concern the public safety, and upon which the different parties could and should agree. The Manifesto says the champions of the Legitimist cause comment upon and explain the Manifesto of the Count de Chambord, and circulate in the country petitions demanding, together with the restoration of the old *régime*, an armed intervention in the internal affairs of Italy. The Bourbon agitation has, moreover, encouraged the Bonapartists to raise their heads once more. The Republican Deputies, therefore, call upon the country to make known at the elections what it thinks and wishes. The Manifesto concludes by declaring the Republic to be the only system of Government which can insure peace at home combined with work, security, and credit, and the prosperity of trade and agriculture.

A large number of persons who had been arrested in consequence of the insurrection in Paris have to-day been restored to their homes, the preliminary investigation not having revealed any facts justifying their being sent before the Courts-Martial. Many arrests were made to-day in the 14th and 15th Arrondissements, chiefly among persons who were officers in the Insurgent army. Many among them, finding it impossible to escape, gave themselves up as prisoners.

The *Temps* of this evening notices a petition circulating in the Provinces, signed by the Bishops of Rouen, Séez, Coutances, Bayeux, and Evreux, demanding that the Pope should be restored to a position which shall leave the action of the government of the Church unfettered. The *Temps* says it expects to see a number of other and similar manifestations addressed to the National Assembly by the dignitaries of the Church, and it is of opinion that this is the commencement of a real crusade in the palaces of the Bishops.

The *Patrie* announces that a certain number of foreign officers have been ordered by their Governments to be present on Sunday at the Review to be held in Paris. It adds that England, Austria, Belgium, and Italy will be represented.

June 15, Evening.

All this evening's Liberal journals severely criticise the agitation which the bishops are endeavouring to foment in favour of intervention at Rome for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. The newspapers at the same time express satisfaction at seeing the clerical and Bourbon party manifesting its designs with such frankness. The journals of all political parties urge the electors not to absent themselves from the voting, and they recommend that no candidates should be supported whose professions of faith are vague or ambiguous.

An Imperialist pamphlet is circulating in the Department of the Dordogne, urging that the nation should be consulted by a *Plébiscite*.

It is proposed to create immediately a battalion of moving gendarmes in the Departments, who will be chiefly employed in the towns, but will be ready to go to any point of a Department where their presence may be deemed necessary.

The *Bien Public* announces that the Duc de Chartres will be present at the review in Paris on Sunday.

Several charred corpses have been taken out of the ruins of the Hôtel de Ville, the Insurgents having left their prisoners in the cells when they set fire to the edifice.

The police continue on the track of the Insurgents in the small streets and alleys of the city. 300 were captured between Saturday and Tuesday. The majority of those taken into custody are soldiers who joined the Commune after the 18th of March.

General Frossard has arrived in Paris.

VERSAILLES, June 15.

The statement that the Italian Government had demanded the recall of Count Harcourt is denied.

In the manifesto issued by the Radical Left party the absence of all blame of the Commune has produced a very bad impression. On the other hand, most of the journals approve the manifesto of the Republican Left party.

All the newspapers, excepting the religious organs, regard as a puerile step the letter of the five French bishops demanding the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope, which, they say, is a question with which France neither can nor will mix herself up, and which has now been happily settled.

GENERAL TROCHU'S DEFENCE.

VERSAILLES, June 13th, Evening.

In to-day's sitting of the National Assembly urgency was voted for the proposal to appoint a Committee of Inquiry into the acts of the Government of the National Defence. M. Lorgeril, in supporting the proposal, of which he is the mover, said he was animated by love for his country's honour, and did not wish to prejudge the question. M. Le Pere also advocated the inquiry, at the same time assuring the Assembly that it would result in a brilliant justification of the course pursued by M. Gambetta.

On the motion requiring the members of the Government of the National Defence to render an account of their tenure of power, General Trochu entered into a statement of the causes of the military decadence of France and the disasters of the Army of the Rhine. He said revolution was the origin of the demoralization of the Army, which was not prepared to meet the enemy. As early as the commencement of August, he (General Trochu), being then the only General in Paris, perceived the importance of the capital being prepared to stand a siege. He wrote a letter to the Emperor, warning him that all other events were secondary, and that an Army of Succour collected before Paris was the only resource left. He asked the Emperor to recall the Army of Marshal Bazaine, but political considerations prevented this measure from being carried out. This support failing, the safety of Paris was thenceforth seriously compromised. General Trochu attended a Conference held on the 17th of July, at Chalons, at which the Emperor, Marshal MacMahon, Prince Napoleon, and others were present. The question discussed was whether the Emperor should give up the command of the Army or abdicate altogether, the Emperor himself being desirous of resuming the reins of government. General Trochu accepted, with the title of Governor of Paris, the task of preparing for the return of the Emperor, on the express condition that the Army of Marshal MacMahon should be ordered to fall back on the capital to act as an Army of Succour. The Empress, distrustful of what was being done, formally opposed the return of the Emperor. General Palikao, too, received General Trochu badly, and refused to allow the Army of Marshal Bazaine to come to Paris; he even decided, unfortunately, to send all disposable reinforcements to Verdun and Metz. General Trochu proceeded to mention the distrust of which he was the object from the 18th of August to the 4th of September, and how in reality he no longer commanded the Army of Paris. Then, referring to the events of the 4th of September, he related how the Provisional Government having first been constituted, he agreed to take part in it as President. He added that already before the end of September, in reply to the interrogations of his colleagues, he expressed his belief that Paris would be taken. As no Army of Succour existed, the resistance of Paris was an act of heroic folly which was necessary to save the honour of France. He, however, entertained hopes of aid coming from America, England, and Italy. After alluding to the manner in which the close of his career was embittered, General Trochu entered upon a defence of his conduct as regards several reproaches which have been cast upon him. He reminded the Assembly of the manifest want of preparation in which Paris found herself. The fortifications were not constructed to resist modern artillery. No armaments had been prepared, and but very few soldiers were to be had. Even after the investment of the city, his greatest difficulty was to make the people believe in the reality of the siege. After the battle of Chatillon the six weeks which were employed in forming the National Guard in Paris were turned to account by the Prussians, who constructed works rendering their lines unassailable. General Trochu declared it to be his opinion that these works were the most formidable ever seen, and he showed that the improvised soldiers at his disposal, after the most tremendous efforts, were unable to pass the first of the enemy's lines.

At this stage of the General's speech the Assembly decided to adjourn and to hear the remainder to-morrow.

June 14, Evening.

In to-day's sitting of the National Assembly General Trochu continued the speech which he commenced in yesterday's sitting. He said the plan which had been conceived consisted in the army forcing its way out of Paris by Chatou, and establishing the centre of operation at Rouen. This idea was due to General Ducrot. He telegraphed to M. Gambetta on the 25th of October, saying, "Modern armies cannot be improvised; our troops cannot attack the enemy in the open field; we must defend open towns such as Châteaudun." General Trochu declared that he never summoned the Army of the Loire to the aid of Paris, for he did not believe it sufficiently prepared. There also existed a plan for revictualling Paris by means of a flotilla making its way from Rouen. General Trochu says that unfortunately M. Gambetta never took his plan into account. General Trochu telegraphed to M. Gambetta on the 10th of November that he should make his appearance in the direction previously concerted between the 15th and 18th. The victory at Coulmiers caused the plans to be changed. General Trochu then told the Assembly his opinion of M. Gambetta. He paid a tribute to his ardent patriotism, but reproached him with having subordinated the interests of the country to the interests of a party, and said:—

> "M. Gambetta laboured under the fatal delusion that mere crowds of men could fight standing armies. This was not true even under the Republic; at the present time the arms of a people cannot struggle against the arsenal of a nation. After the victory of Coulmiers public opinion demanded that a sortie should be made with the object of effecting a juncture with the Army of the Loire. M. Gambetta addressed an appeal to me with this object; it was sheer madness, but under the circumstances compliance was deemed necessary, and this caused us to renounce the idea of a sortie towards Rouen, which was on the point of being carried out, and to transfer all our efforts against the enemy's guns in the direction of the Marne."

General Trochu rendered homage to General Ducrot's bravery, his allusion thereto being received with much applause by the Assembly. He recalled the memory of the Generals killed in fighting from the 30th of November to the 2d of December, and paid a tribute to the efforts of Generals Chanzy, Faidherbe, and Bourbaki, who did all that was humanly possible with the improvised armies at their disposal. General Trochu expressed regret that the enemy never met him otherwise than with artillery; he believed that if he could have come into contact with the German infantry the latter would have been defeated. It was with the object of forcing the Prussians to bring forward their infantry that he attempted the battle of the 21st of December, but the enemy persisted in fighting with artillery only, and the excessive cold caused the operations to be stopped. General Trochu declared that, contrary to the usages of civilized countries, the Prussians commenced bombarding Paris without previous notice being given, and directed their fire chiefly against hospitals and asylums. He stigmatized this bombardment in severe terms, and said that the inhabitants were, moreover, threatened with famine, adding that the distress was felt less by the working population than by the middle classes during the siege. Being anxious to make a last effort, he again gave battle on the 19th of January. He spoke highly of the courage evinced on this occasion by the National Guards, but the disorder which reigned among them was a source of great danger, and General Trochu said he believed that one-half of the French soldiers killed and wounded on the 19th of January owed their fate to the fire of the National Guards. This was why he hesitated so long before deciding upon taking them into the field. The General then explained why he finally resigned his post. Other members of the Government had sought to appoint another military commander, and the Mayors of Paris had called upon him to give in his resignation. His position had become untenable, but he was determined not to resign, believing that to do so would be an act of cowardice. He only retired when removed by the Government. He dwelt upon the difficulties which beset a Government in Paris when right lacks the sanction of force. He held the Germans in check for four months and a half, but he had to struggle without arms against an armed demagogism, and succeeded in avoiding a conflict which Prince Bismarck was instigating. He said that the second siege of Paris explained and justified the conduct of the French Government during the first. He then proceeded to give particulars of the formation of the National Guard, among which figured 25,000 released convicts and 6,000 ultra-revolutionists. Bad passions were therefore in the minority, but the absence of discipline, the neglect of work, and the prevalence of drunkenness brought about wide-spread demoralization. The National Guards were subsequently rendered vain by the extravagant praises showered upon them. "You have seen," he said, "the 'kepi' of Victor Hugo which symbolized this state of things."

Replying to an interruption from M. Louis Blanc, General Trochu said:—"During the siege M. Louis Blanc placed the Governor of Paris in as difficult a position as a prisoner at the bar."

Alluding to the affair of the 31st of October, General Trochu said that the Insurgents were all armed with Remington rifles. Up to that moment there had been no such weapons in Paris, and he could not say whence they came. General Trochu explained how it was that the ringleaders were not arrested by saying that the Government did not possess the strength necessary to sanction its right. He stated that the extreme demagogues obeyed a watchword from without. They were instructed to proclaim a war to the bitter end, but to be careful not to commit the Prussians. They were told to collect all the arms and ammunition they could. This was why General Clément Thomas followed them up so closely and unveiled their schemes; they revenged themselves by assassinating him. In conclusion General Trochu said:—

> "In seeking the causes of our military disasters it must be borne in mind that the men and the events of the 4th of September were but the necessary sequence of our former defeats. It is not the 4th of September that should be given up to execration, but the date of the declaration of war, which was determined upon in pride and made without preparation and without allies."

M. Louis Blanc, at the conclusion of General Trochu's speech, ascended the tribune and energetically protested against the accusation that he had during the siege helped to place the Government in embarrassment. He informed the Assembly that on the morning of the 31st of October he sought to dissuade the movers in the rising from carrying out their plans, telling them that they would show themselves bad citizens if they persisted. General Trochu replied that he did not mean to imply that M. Louis Blanc had connived with those visionaries, but he had created difficulties for the Government by propagating false ideas respecting the defence of the city.

M. Dufour presented a project of law concerning bills payable in Paris. Urgency was adopted.

General Chanzy made a speech in which he praised the Government of Bordeaux, but said it committed a fault in assuming the general direction of the operations, for one must belong to the military profession to carry on military movements. He expressed regret that justice had not been done to the armies of the Provinces.

The Chamber then adopted the resolutions of the Committee.

June 15, Evening.

In to-day's sitting of the National Assembly, on the occasion of the report of the previous sitting being read, General Trochu said that the individuals whom he had arrested as Prussian agents during the siege had since re-appeared on the scene in the character

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of military leaders of the Paris Insurrection. He particularly mentioned Dombrowski as belonging to this category. General Trochu added that he regarded the Insurrection as a continuation of the foreign war under another form. He moreover expressed himself astonished that Prince Bismarck, who had twice alluded to the Commune, had not spoken of it with the horror with which it inspired the whole universe, but, on the contrary, had attributed to it at least a grain of good sense.

M. Jauber presented a proposal for imposing a duty upon the passports and permits required for foreigners to stay in France.

M. Baze submitted a motion proposing that the Assembly should not separate before enacting the financial and organic laws, and that it should continue to sit for two years, the power possessed by M. Thiers to be prolonged for the length of time which the Assembly should last.

M. Dahiret gave notice of a motion that the Assembly should elect on the 22nd inst. a committee of 15 members, who should be instructed to draw up the draught of a definitive Constitution for the government of France.

THE STATE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, June 16.

The corps of General Douay has left here for Lyons. The *Constitutionnel* of to-day says that it has the mission of disarming all the National Guards of the valley of the Rhone from Lyons to Marseilles.

General Clinchant is still at Versailles. General Ladmirault must remain at Paris with the First Corps, consisting of six divisions, in all about 60,000 men. About 20,000 will be sent to Algeria. The Second Corps will have its head-quarters at Versailles.

Important garrisons will be sent to the principal towns of France.

The 18 chief newspapers have constituted themselves into an Electoral Committee in order to recommend and support, without taking any special party view, those candidates whose past career and profession of political faith shall offer serious guarantees for the maintenance of the cause of order and public peace. These papers will offer to the electors one collective list. The programme is signed by the *Journal des Débats*, *Constitutionnel*, *Figaro*, *Gaulois*, *Liberté*, and the Legitimist and clerical journals, but by no Republican journals.

A COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

PARIS, June 16.

THE *Paris Journal* of this morning announces that a large meeting of the Central Committee of the International Society was held in Paris yesterday evening, when a manifesto to working men was adopted. The manifesto says:—

> "Let the Reaction chant of victory, but let us act! You have been disarmed, but have you been really conquered? In Paris you number still 160,000 men. The French law gives political power to you, the working men. Have no more clubs, or meetings, or organs. Rally round the International Society of Working Men. You claim the right to live. The Society alone can effect your emancipation, and expose capital and priestcraft.
>
> "At the present moment the International Society is denounced as highly criminal; all those who capitulated—all the incapable persons of the capital—lay at its door the misfortunes of France and the fires of Paris. On the Jules Favres, on the Trochus, and the others we hurl back the misfortunes of France. We accept the responsibility of the conflagration of Paris. The old social system must perish, and it shall perish. A gigantic effort has already shaken it to its foundations. A final effort must uproot it entirely. Let us have no internal disputes—no divisions at the electoral urns. The Reaction has taken from us our arms, but it has not taken from us our electoral votes.
>
> "Long live the Social Republic!
>
> "Long live the Commune!"

VERSAILLES, June 16.

The review to be held on Sunday next will take place at Longchamps.

The rumour of pending Ministerial modifications is contradicted.

Nothing has as yet been decided as to the raising of the state of siege at Paris.

The motions of M.M. Baze and Dahirel were completely unexpected, and are generally regarded as inopportune. It is believed that no action will be taken upon them.

The journals announce that the Communist General La Cecilia has been arrested in the department of Calvados.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, June 12.

WE shall probably never succeed in affording satisfaction as neighbours to the French nation; they are quite unable to get over our extradition laws, and, after what they have suffered, it seems to them a fatal blindness on our part that we should harbour the International, and push our respect for individual political opinions so far that, even though they take the form of social revolution and of the physical destruction of life and property, we should tolerate them in an organized and tangible form. M. Bertall exclaims in the *Soir*:—

> "This Albion, so strange in its ideas, in its passions, its loves and its hates; so inconsistent in its acts; this country, at once barbarous and humane, of which one half hates us and the other half loves us; this country which reduces us to starvation and sends us gifts of provisions to support us; which rejoices in our overthrow, although it will certainly lead to its own; which weeps over the victims and receives with open arms the assassins; which deplores the thefts and shelters the thieves; which sends us firemen to put out our fires, and offers a home to the incendiaries who lighted them; London will be, doubtless, the scene of the next act of the drama of the International incendiaries [illegible]. Since, then, the remains of the band are reuniting [illegible] which Westminster, Charing-cross, the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace, the ships, and the docks are [illegible] our [illegible] John Bull will change his views and his tune. O that he might do it before!"

It seems strange that the French do not perceive that the effect of that individual liberty of thought and action which they yearn is to produce on the part of a nation those very inconsistencies which they fail to comprehend, and which permit the free expression of sympathies and antipathies at the same moment. Nations in which the opinions of minorities are not respected but suppressed have at all events, the merits of appearing consistent.

According to the Government returns already issued, upwards of 700 Poles have been arrested as Communal troops, and Prince Bismarck will probably be notified of the number of Germans who, in spite of the antipathy which exists towards them in France, were found fighting in the ranks of the Insurgents. In spite of the insinuations of foreign Governments in regard to the shelter afforded by England, there is not a country in Europe which has furnished a smaller contingent to the Communists than the boy of 12 who was the sole representative of the British Isles.

The following manifesto of the International has been read in some of the semi-clandestine meetings which have been held in Paris since the re-establishment of order:—

"Paris, 19 Prairial, An 79.

> "To all Citizens,—In presence of the furious passions unloosed by the reaction against the *proletariat* it is the bounden duty of all members of the Workmen's Association to protest with all their might against an unheard-of return to barbarism. The Commune is accused of all sorts of wickedness, of thefts, of rape, of incendiarism. Never has Paris been more calm than during the Commune. If during the bitter struggle against the soldiers of reaction some disorders did occur, they were not the acts of the soldiers who were fighting for the rights of labour. There were fires; but, beyond those caused by the Versaillais, had not Paris, crushed by the Janissaries of all kinds of reaction, of all despotisms, the right to bury itself beneath its own ruins, with the cry of '*Vive la Commune! Vive la Republique Sociale!*' Workmen of all countries, we are stigmatized as assassins, thieves, incendiaries. It is for you to judge and to decide. Since the world has existed the *proletariat* has been the slave of capital, of the clergy, of the nobility. Even admitting that we have committed all the crimes which they attribute to us, are not our oppressors a thousand times more culpable than we are? We held out our hand to them; they repulsed us. Workmen, our crime is to have desired the freedom of labour, the emancipation of women; in one word, the right to live. For a few days we attained to our ideal. We have fallen, but we are not conquered. Socialism cannot be conquered, for it is justice; it is right. Come to us. We have opened the road; we have covered it with our bodies; they are landmarks for our children. There can be no holding back; the struggle has commenced. Paris has shown you what the people can do. Forward, then, and by the ruin of the present form of society avenge our slain brethren, who died to deliver us from the yoke of our unrelenting oppressors—priests, kings, and capital.
>
> "*Vive la Commune! Vive la République Sociale!*"

It is evident that an active movement is going on in Lyons, Marseilles, and the Southern cities, and that the International has taken the whole thing under its direction. Already we have mutterings of its thunder even here. On the walls of the Boulevard Richard Lenoir were posted yesterday five blue lithographed bills, as follows (for some reason "Fraternity" has been omitted):—

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY.

> "In the name of progress and humanity we protest with all our energies against the atrocities '*des traîneurs de sabre.*' We declare that by every means in our power we will avenge our murdered brothers,
>
> "THE COMMITTEE OF VENGEANCE."

A general European subscription is being set on foot, and as soon as funds sufficient are obtained it is expected that the International will begin operations on a large scale. A letter which has been found, from a member of the society in London to a friend here, is rather interesting, as giving some notion of its inner workings. The writer asks:—

> "How do you get on over there with the members? Here we can't get near the dignitaries. They wanted to send me on a mission to Paris, but what I saw of the capacity of the gentlemen there during the siege led me to decline the honour. That poor French branch is so despised here. If you only heard how it is openly talked of. All the same, one day a report from Varlin, Cluseret, and others, put every one in good spirits, and our Delegates determined to go to Paris. Then came another telling what a mess you had made of it, and how Flourens and Duval were killed; so the transmission of all funds was stopped at once, and we abandoned to their fate the unhappy Cluserets and La Cecilias. Anyhow, the one thing needful now is to let the world know we exist, and are powerful."

We are constantly receiving fuller details in regard to the organization of this Society, which has, in fact, only attained its real development and acquired a complete organization during the last four or five years, and is still scarcely old and strong enough to enter on its proposed programme of destroying—first, all religions; second, the family tie; third, property; fourth, hereditary rights; fifth, the national tie. But the rapidity with which it is spreading and extending its organization into all countries leads one to anticipate that the day cannot be far distant when it will boldly declare itself. We even hear that in China and in India there is a society called "the Fraternal Society of Heaven and Earth," which proposes the same programme. The number of members in England is stated to be 95,000, with a capital of £1,700. In America the "National Labour Union," which has united itself with the International, numbers 800,000; but the stronghold of the society is Germany, where the adherents amount to over a million. Every day brings to light new orders, found among Communist papers, confirming the accounts of their mode of conducting the war—one signed "Head-Quarters of the 11th Arrondissement," with the seal of the Mairie upon it, for "500 bombes à pétrole et 50 charges;" others ordering the execution of specific individuals. As the examination of the sewers goes on, Insurgents are discovered who have taken refuge in them, with whatever food they could take with them—sometimes in an emaciated condition, sometimes their wasted forms alone remain, half eaten by rats.

Both Communists and British tourists in search of ruins may be disappointed to hear that, putting aside the public buildings, not a hundred houses have been destroyed in all, out of the 600,000 houses which Paris contains. This number seems so incredibly small that, had I not the best official authority for it, it would scarcely appear possible. Strangers, nevertheless, are pouring into Paris; the Northern Railway alone issued 40,000 tickets since the night before last. Last night the Boulevards were so crowded that the foot passengers were forced into the roadway for room, and, excepting in the matter of equipages, the Champs Elysées never looked gayer or more animated.

A VERY AMUSING "SELL."

AN amusing "sell" (if the word may be pardoned) has been practised on the public, and especially on the writers of newspaper articles. One afternoon, a person named Johnson, of Leeds, was crossing London Bridge, and saw a gentleman fall off a Greenwich boat into the river. The gallant Yorkshireman kicked off his shoes, climbed to the parapet, dashed headlong down, forty feet, sank, rose, swam to the struggling man, and with much difficulty saved him. The feat was justly considered a noble one, and the article-writers whose business it is to "gush," did their work like men. The sensation had not had time to subside, for people were asking, in letters to the journals, whether the Humane Society had a gold medal for the heroic Johnson, when it came out that all that was deserving of applause was the boldness of the jump. The rest had been arranged beforehand. Johnson is a professional swimmer, perhaps the best in England, the "gentlemen" who fell into the water was another Johnson, a brother, who toppled over just at the right minute, and being possessed of humour, is said to have been hardly able to restrain his laughter when his brother was elaborately saving him, and when people anxiously expressed fears lest he might not recover from the exhaustion. Still, the leap was a bold one, and it has excited an imitator, who, having advertised his intention of jumping from the bridge, was quietly seized by the police, and made to resume his great coat—a sad anticlimax.—*Home News.*

BOMBAY.

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.—The young Nawab of Joonaghur joined the Rajcoomar College last month.

THE P. & O. s. s. BEHAR, Captain Blake, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 753 bales of cotton and 78½ chests of opium.

A NEW NATIVE ASSOCIATION.—We understand that an Association is shortly to be started at Surat with the object of advocating "native rights," &c.

A PICK-POCKET.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Husson Ally to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing Rs. 50 from the pocket of Pedro Borges.

DEATH OF A PARSEE MERCHANT.—A native contemporary announces with regret the death of Mr. Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy Bottlewalla, a well-known Parsee merchant of this city.

HOSPITAL AT JOONAGHUD.—We learn that a new hospital is to be erected at Joonaghud, and that tenders for the building of it have been invited by the Local Funds Engineer of Kattywar.

GAMBLERS.—Seven native gamblers were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having been found in a common gaming house gaming with dice and money, and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

BROACHING CARGO.—William Westray, a seaman of the ship Schleswig Bride, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with embezzling stores of the ship, and was sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Jadoo Gunnee was charged with obtaining by false pretences four silver toe rings belonging to Govind Heera, and was, on conviction, sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—It is stated that the plaintiff in the case of Ardaseer Jehanghir Framjee vs. Awabaee intends to appeal against the decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, presiding judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, which we published last week.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Jaffer Hoosein was convicted of stealing a bundle of clothes and other property belonging to a Mogul; and Akbar Husson of dishonestly receiving it. The prisoners were sentenced to be imprisoned for eighteen months, the first in addition to receive thirty lashes in the jail.

THE DELIVERY OF THE RANEE OF BARODA.—As may be imagined, there were great rejoicings in the palace of His Highness Mulharao on Wednesday, after it was known that it was a daughter of which the Ranee of the late Khunderao Gaekwar had been delivered. The astrologers who had foretold the birth of a girl have, we learn, been rewarded by the new Gaekwar.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	Annie Laurie	
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boieldieu.
Polka	Roderick	Fredhe.
Selection (Op)	La Straniera	Bellini.
Valse	Claribel	Coote.
Galop	Ueber Stock und Stein	Faust.

POONA.—The want of rain is now sadly felt in the district around Poona, and we cannot say that there is any immediate prospect of that want being supplied. There are plenty of clouds, but they show themselves to be clouds without water. The cultivators are beginning to call out in real earnest and to prophesy evil things if this drought continues.—*Deccan Herald, July 7.*

A PROPOSED PICNIC.—We hear that Major-General Grant and the officers of the Staff are getting up a picnic to Khandalla for Friday, the 21st July. This will be a delightful entertainment should the weather prove propitious, but the middle of July is not a time when we may calculate on the weather, indeed we count upon having our heaviest monsoon rain just then. We however trust that the favoured party will really have "royal" weather for their pleasurable trip. This season we may usually count on exceptional weather.—*Ibid.*

POONA GYMKHANA.—Yesterday was an exciting day at the Gymkhana. The players had to play in sight of the beauty and fashion of Poona, and the most strong-minded felt it a nervous thing to rush to defeat or victory in view of the long line of the fairest ladies at this station. There was the cricket match first of all between the Married and the Single, and of course the married men won the day. The races were also very good, but the interest culminated in the tilting at the ring. We do not know which was admired most, the management with which the riders manœuvred their horses or their admirable aiming at the ring. Mr. Fletcher won the first ring, and after that others followed suit and hit admirably while others carried off the rings, and were loudly cheered as they rode off in triumph.—*Ibid.*

THE LOST STEAMER BREADALBANE.

ADVICES from Suez state that the cargo saved from the above steamer is in course of sale at Jeddah. Only 7,000 packages had been saved in a sound state; of the remaining 16,000 some have been landed more or less damaged, but a good deal of cargo remained in the wreck not worth salving.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fifth Sunday after Trinity, 9th July 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with second celebration of Holy Communion. Hymn 205.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 154, 176, and 324.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 187 and 316.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 274, 201 and 325.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer with Litany and Sermon. Hymns 141 and 165.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 162, 142 (Pt. 3), and 279.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
7-45 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 311 (Thy Kingdom come, O God), and 329 (Christian, seek not yet repose).
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 140 (My God, how wonderful Thou art), 157, part 3 (O Jesu, Thou the beauty art), and 142, part 2 (For thee, O dear, dear country).
Collections at each service for church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
  Psalm 69 (Tune, Prague—114.)
  Psalm 125 (Tune, St. David's—38.)
  Hymn 94 (Tune, Knox—251.)
  Anthem ("To him who sits upon the throne.")
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
  Psalm 68-32 (Tune, Glasgow—16.)
  Paraphrase 65-8 (Tune, Saxony—21.)
  Hymn 69 (Tune, Hollingside—331.)
  Anthem ("Pray for the peace of Jerusalem").
Collections for church expenses.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 6th July, 4-20 A.M.; via Russia, 7th July, 12-7 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 7th July, 6-7 A.M.; via Russia, 6th July, 6-35 P.M. From America via Turkey, 6th July, no time. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 7th July, 11-30 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 85, rainfall 7 cents.

CARWAR, 7th July, 9-20 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer [illegible], rainfall 44 cents.

CANNANORE, 7th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 74·5, barometer 29·988, rainfall 1 inch 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 7th July, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·746.

MANGALORE, 7th July, 12-10 NOON.—Weather rainy, thermometer 80, rainfall 1 inch 33 cents.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices for the discussion of the resolutions and amendments having for their object the reform of municipal administration, was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Town Hall. As at the meeting on Friday last the Durbar-room was crowded, the meeting on Wednesday was held in the large hall, but so great was the number of people present to hear the debate that even it was crowded. A space had been reserved for the Justices and railed off, but the crush of spectators and hearers rendered it somewhat difficult to hear what was said, especially when, as frequently happened, some bench overturned with those who were standing upon it, or jostling for places called for the interference of the police inspectors who were present to keep order. In the Town Hall, when it is crowded, the heat is intense; on Wednesday it was most exhausting, and it was a happy thought that suggested the bringing of some dozens of hand punkahs for the use of the Justices, who were very glad of the relief thus afforded, though two-thirds of the worshipful Justices fanning themselves while listening to the speeches afforded a novel and somewhat amusing scene.

At three o'clock, Mr. Scoble took the chair, and said—I shall call upon the Clerk of the Peace to read a short petition that has been presented to me, as Chairman of the Bench, on behalf of the rate-payers of Bombay. It is signed by Mr. Mooljee Thakersey and others; and I believe in all there are two thousand signatures to that petition, which is a very short one. I will therefore ask the Clerk of the Peace to read it.

The Clerk of the Peace then read the petition referred to, which has already been published in our columns.

The Chairman—I should like to remind the numerous audience that I see here that this is a meeting of the Justices, and not a meeting of the public, and I therefore, in the cause of order, request that the public will refrain from any demonstration by applause or otherwise during the debate. The meeting is a meeting of Justices only, and if a considerable noise is made by the large throng I see gathered around in this hall, where it is already sufficiently difficult to make one's voice heard, it will be perfectly impossible for the debate to continue. I therefore request that gentlemen will be good enough to refrain from making any demonstrations on one side or the other during the debate. Perhaps Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee will be good enough to translate and repeat what I have just said.

Mr. Nowrojee accordingly repeated to the audience, in the vernacular, the request of the Chairman.

The Chairman—The adjournment of the debate was moved by Mr. Spencer.

Mr. Nowrojee—Before the debate begins, may I be allowed to say one word with reference to the petition that has been read?

The Chairman—I think you are in order, Mr. Nowrojee, but as you have already spoken on the subject, I ask you to be as brief as possible.

Mr. Nowrojee—What I was going to suggest was that the petitioners, in reply to their petition, be informed that the subject of their petition is now under the earnest consideration of the Bench. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman—That is just what we were going to propose. Mr. Spencer moved the adjournment of the debate, but I understand he does not propose to address the Bench. Mr. Knight, who seconded the adjournment, will therefore be entitled to speak now, but as he does not appear to be present, the discussion is open to any other member of the Bench.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy then said—Mr. Chairman, we who are met together now to consider the question of the municipal constitution, are all, I believe, agreed on the following points:—That there should be some change in order to secure complete control over the expenditure of the town. That there must be reduction in the present high rate of expenditure. That there must also be reduction in the taxation which presses so heavily on the poor. At the same time, we must secure both efficiency and economy. These are my views. It remains for us to consider only how these desirable ends can be best attained, whether by Mr. Forbes's or by any other of the plans now before us. For my own part I consider that these ends will be best attained by the adoption of some such plan as is contemplated in the first and second amendment, though I do not commit myself to details. I shall therefore support these amendments, but whether here or elsewhere I shall contend for efficiency and the lightening of the burdens of the poor. I make this statement because of communications which have been made to me, many of them anonymous, dictating what my course of action under these circumstances ought to be. The real point at issue was concealed, and it was fairly made to appear that all opponents of Mr. Forbes's resolution are enemies of the poor, whereas we are all here unanimous in our determination to protect them from further burdens, and differ only as to the best mode of doing so. I say these few words, sir, to show that I am not to be deterred from my duty by anonymous persecution. (Applause.)

Captain Morland, I. N., then said—The importance, Sir, of the subject which is now under the consideration of this Bench induces me to state my views as to the constitution of the Town Council, which would appear from its having been advocated by at any rate the majority of the members who have preceded me in addressing the Bench, to be considered necessary to affect the desired reform in the Municipality; for I feel, Sir, that for our own credit we should submit such propositions as will not only bear the criticism of this Government, but also that of the whole enlightened population of this vast Empire. I would, therefore, Sir, beg to express concurrence in the spirit and principles of the resolution proposed by Mr. Forbes, but I must declare my misstrust that the Town Council, constituted as proposed by him, will fulfill efficiently the purpose for which it is intended; for I think that a body elected by three different powers will find that their interests may clash, and complications may arise which would be undesirable. If, however, Bombay were to be divided into 24 electoral wards, similarly as it now is for the purposes of registration, (and taking the Bench of Justices as a fair sample of the intelligent inhabitants of this city), if each ward had the power or right, through the householders at the amount of Rs. 25 a month rent, to elect a representative of that ward on the Town Council from amongst the members of the Bench of Justices, we should find that a fair share of the taxes and rates collected in each district was laid out on the municipal improvements for that district. We should find that the rate-payers would be better satisfied than they have hitherto been in many districts, and it is possible that reduction of taxation might hereafter be affected. Captain Hancock in his speech referred to the disagreeable nature of the duties of the appointment of Municipal Commissioner and the difficulty to be anticipated in inducing a Government servant to undertake that office for three times the allowances of the present incumbent. I quite concur in that opinion, and consider it to be one of the strongest arguments which could be adduced in favour of the appointment of a Town Council, which, however, if we succeeded in obtaining, will still require an executive officer to carry out its views; but as to whom that officer should be, or of what particular profession, is a subject which I have not considered nor am I prepared to state, as it is one which should be decided by the Legislature. From what has fallen from members as to the difficulty in getting people to attend committee or other meetings of which they may be members, probably this difficulty might be overcome by the payment of a small fee or honorarium for each attendance at the Town Council: some small amount to cover incidental expenses, but which would not form any considerable item in the municipal expenses of the city. These views, Sir, I have reduced to writing, which I now beg to propose as an amendment on Mr. Forbes's resolution, or I should be glad if that gentleman would incorporate it with his amendment read. I consider that sufficient Government control over the Town Council would be secured, by the election of representatives from the Bench of Justices, who must be appointed in the first instance by Government, who of course would possess the power of removing any member from the Town Council by omitting or removing his name from the list of Justices. They amendment is as follows:—

> "That consequent on the necessity which is found to exist for municipal reform in this city Government be memorialized by the Bench so to amend and alter Act II. of 1865 and the present municipal arrangements consequent thereon as to admit of the following resolutions of the Bench of Justices being established for the future municipal government and management of the municipal funds of the city of Bombay.
>
> "That the entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the Act be vested in a Council of Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay resident in Bombay, the said Council to be designated the 'Bombay Town Council,' to consist of 24 elected members of the Bench of Justices, of which, shall be no more than twelve natives, presided over by the Chairman of the Bench of Justices, the said Town Council to have a Secretary, who shall also be Clerk to the Justices of the Peace, elected by them, and to be paid such allowances from the municipal funds as the Bench of Justices shall decide, provided that the said allowances shall not exceed Rs. 1,500 per month, who shall not hold any other appointment nor follow any other occupation, and shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.
>
> "That for the purposes of electing members of the 'Bombay Town Council' the city of Bombay be divided into 24 elected wards, each ward to have power to appoint one member of the Bench of Justices by a majority of votes of the householders or occupiers to the amount of Rs. 25 per month as the representative member of that ward on the 'Town Council.'
>
> "That the Bombay Town Council shall hold meetings for the transaction of municipal business not less often than four times monthly; and that for his attendance at such ordinary meetings each and every member of the Town Council shall receive honorarium of Rs. 15—but that in case of necessity (of which the Chairman shall decide) the Town Council may hold special meetings for which they shall receive like honorarium, provided always that in no case shall the gross amount of such honorarium to any individual member of the Bombay Town Council for one month exceed the sum of Rs. 100.
>
> "That all powers which by Act II. of 1865 are vested in the Municipal Commissioner for the time being, should be vested in the Bombay Town Council, subject (as in such cases provided by the Act) to the sanction of the Bench of Justices.
>
> "Remainder as per clause 3 of Mr. Forbes's proposition."

The amendments as proposed were seconded by Captain Hutchinson.

Mr. Ormiston said—As a member of the committee appointed by the Bench of Justices in, I believe, June 1869, I beg to call the attention of the Bench to the few remarks I have to make with respect to the proposition and the amendments. I do not gather from Mr. Forbes's speech—and I have since last meeting read it very carefully—that he has made the slightest allusion to the labour of that committee, which was appointed for the very purpose of recommending the formation of a Town Council of a similar nature to that which Mr. Forbes has now proposed. (Hear, hear.) That committee consisted of several members—one was Mr. Scoble, another Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, another was Major Currie, another was Mr. Vishvanath Narayen Mundlick, besides myself; and there was placed in the hands of the committee, circulated by, I think, Mr. Crawford, a draft bill with the object of reforming the municipal constitution. I made my minute upon it in September 1869, while that patriotic gentleman, Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, who is so very willing to come to the meetings of the Town Council for nothing, never made any minute at all.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee—I left this country for England before it was required. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ormiston—Mr. Narayen Mundlick, who thinks there is plenty of public spirit in the city, did not make his report till March 1871; and I do not see that Mr. Scoble has ever sent in a report.

Mr. N. Mundlick—Mr. Ormiston will remember that March 1871 was the time at which the reports were to be sent in.

Mr. Ormiston—I remember that we went to Mr. Scoble's rooms and proposed to meet there every Friday, so that the thing might be done in due time. To the best of my recollection I think we had two meetings there, and then the thing dropped off; and the reason was simply this, that there was some work to be done, there were no reporters present to spread abroad to the whole public of Bombay that this man and that man were fighting for the interests of the poor and the needy. They did not come forward then when there was an opportunity of keeping down the expenditure, and now they say that Act II. of 1865 is to blame. That Act is quite sufficient to prevent your raising the salaries of the municipal officers. Who raised the salaries of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the Assessor and Deputy Assessor? Four salaries have thus been raised within the last few months. I do not say they have been raised improperly, but it was in your power to have stopped their being raised, and you took no advantage of that opportunity. (Hear, hear.) In the course of my attendance at this Bench a considerable number of persons have been passed; all these, I believe, were very improperly passed, and I opposed them at the time; but they were passed all the same. Now that is a great reason why I think committees are required, because committees, as is well known, have "neither a soul to be damned nor a body to be kicked"—(laughter)—and nobody knows who does it. It is the committee who does it. Therefore I believe that you had legal power under Act II. of 1865 to appoint committees, you would have pretty nearly as many advantages as you could possibly get under the proposed Town Council. There is one other point which strikes me as showing the inconsistency and childishness of this Bench, and that is that it is not more than a year or two ago since the Bench requested Mr. Crawford to allow his name to be applied to the new markets. "Do allow us to do that," they said, "and we will think of you for ever as being the great patron and benefactor of Bombay." Now there is no difference whatever between Mr. Crawford's actions at that time and now; he has not become more extravagant latterly, and yet you now say, "We cannot afford to have this man any longer; we do not want either Mr. Crawford or his markets any longer; we will have a new régime." (Hear, hear.) My opinion is that if you have unpaid members on this Town Council you will not get them to attend on committees; I am quite satisfied of that. (Hear, hear.) The history of joint stock operation in this town, conducted by directors, is not a very flattering one. I happen to have had some experience in a joint-stock concern, and I remember that although the directors were paid it was sometimes very difficult to get a quorum. In this Bench, containing as it does a very large number of Justices, you have sometimes considerable difficulty. An instance occurred only about a month ago when you had to wait for a quorum; and I have no doubt that unless the members of the Town Council are well paid you will find that it will be the same again. I have supported Mr. Maclean's amendment because I think it goes to the root of the matter. It declares that we are all incapable of managing our work, which I believe to be true. (Laughter.) And I think that an able and energetic executive officer, as Mr. Crawford has proved himself to be, should for many years remain at the head of the municipal establishment. (Applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee—If you will be good enough to allow me to explain a personal allusion—(Cries, of "Order, order.") If you think I am in order, Mr. Chairman, I will put in one word of explanation. I have been pointed out by name as one of the persons who did not oppose the salaries that were raised by the Bench. With reference to that accusation, as personally directed towards me, I beg to assure the Bench that I was not in Bombay at the time the salaries of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police were raised; and when the salary of the Assistant Municipal Commissioner was raised I was not present at the meeting, and I am not sure whether I was in Bombay or not. (Repeated cries of "Order.") Therefore I have not, sir, so far as I am concerned, given my sanction to the raising of salaries or the increasing of expenditure, but on the contrary have invariably, during the last four years, opposed such a course. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. Knight then said—It is now nearly three years since I last ventured to address the Bench, and if I trespass at some length upon its patience to-day, it is because I have something to say that I think ought to be said. The constant talkers, Sir, at this Bench are perhaps not the best. The great prophet of our age tells us that such are ever "the worst, the feeblest, trivialest; their meaning prompt but small, ephemeral." If you could induce certain of your number, gentlemen, who now talk upon every subject at every meeting of your body to speak but once in three years, it would raise the character of your discussions a good deal in public eyes. If I have been silent, it is not because I have felt no interest in the proceedings of the Bench, but that the municipal business has been conducted with fair efficiency, and that the criticisms which it has provoked have been too unimportant to excite remark.

Mr. Taylor rose to order. He said—I should like to ask if Mr. Knight is going to read through the whole of that long paper he has in his hand. I shall be very glad to hear what Mr. Knight has to say—most delighted in fact—if he is going to speak as other people do. The privilege of reading speeches is accorded to native gentlemen only, and I hope Mr. Knight, whose great ability we all know, will spare the Bench having to sit to listen to the reading of a long written paper.

Mr. Knight—Mr. Taylor I submit is out of order. This point is one that has already been decided by the Bench.

Mr. Taylor—As I have just said, Mr. Knight's is a written speech, and I hope he will spare the time and patience of the Bench.

Mr. Knight—He won't.

Another Justice—I hope he will.

Mr. Knight—He won't spare you at all.

The Chairman having called for "order," the meeting becoming at this stage rather excited, and the vast audience somewhat noisy said—As to this point I have always held a strong opinion myself upon the point that has been raised. I think it is a very objectionable practice that speeches should be read here at these meetings, and it is also, I think, most undesirable that such a practice should be introduced. I know that upon one occasion a speech was read to the Bench by permission, but that was not to be taken as a precedent, and it is for the Bench to determine if they will sanction the practice of Mr. Knight. I shall be glad to listen to his speech, but it is a matter for the Bench to decide.

Mr. Knight—The question, Sir, has already been determined. The point was raised upon the very last occasion upon which I addressed the Bench, and the decision of the Bench is reported in the Bombay Municipal Record of 1868. The Bench decided that the question should be left to the decision of the Chairman, and he said, "I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that Mr. Knight is perfectly in order."

Captain Henry—I propose that written speeches be not read.

Major Payne-Barras—I beg to second that motion. We don't want papers here; we want a sensible man to talk; we don't want any papers here, I am sick unto death with papers.

The Chairman—I think the best thing we can do is to determine the matter by the vote of the Bench. I am aware of the previous decision, but I think it is perfectly competent to the Bench to determine whether or not they will have written papers read to them.

Mr. Knight—I maintain that notice should be given of that motion before it can be proposed.

The Chairman—I have ruled, Mr. Knight, that we should take the votes of the Bench upon the subject.

The Chairman then put Captain Henry's motion to the meeting that speeches should not be read, and on the votes being taken, the feeling of the members of the Bench was strongly opposed to having the speech read, and the announcement of the Chairman that the decision was against Mr. Knight was received with applause.

Mr. Nowrojee Banajee—Could not the paper be allowed to be read at this meeting, with the understanding that it should not become a practice to read speeches?

Mr. Knight—I want to know, Sir, if it is in accordance with the standing orders of this Bench that a motion of this kind can be brought forward without any notice having been given of it. Had I known that this course was to be adopted I should have prepared my speech in another way. The Bench undoubtedly came to a decision upon this point on a previous occasion, and this motion ought not to be put to the Bench; and the only inference I can draw is, that the Bench is afraid to hear me. I don't come here to twaddle at every meeting of the Bench, as many members do; I only come when I have something to say—(order, order, and confusion)—and I think it ought to be taken as a compliment to the Bench, that I take the trouble to write out a long speech and come here and read it. (Laughter.) I should like to know, Sir, once more whether the putting of this motion is in accordance with the rules of the Bench.

The Chairman—It would be more becoming, Mr. Knight, after the decision which has been come to, if you speak your speech without further delaying the time of the meeting.

Mr. Taylor—Everyone would be glad to hear Mr. Knight if he would speak.

Mr. Knight—I have all respect for the chair, but I submit that a motion of this kind *cannot* be put without previous notice. Speeches have repeatedly been read in this hall and in this very debate.

The Chairman—I did not interfere; but, upon an objection being raised, I took the views of the Justices upon the point.

Mr. Knight—Well, I am overruled, and I must do the best I can. (Applause.) I am not in the habit of speaking much at these meetings, and only do so when I have really something to say. If I have been silent all these years, it is not because I have not taken an interest in municipal affairs, but because I thought that the business of the Municipality was fairly conducted, and so I did not interfere. The long commercial depression which the community has suffered, and the private distress which undoubtedly exists, have been made the occasion, through the teachings of a very incompetent press, to lead the sufferers to believe that their distress is caused by their being disgracefully burdened with taxation. Under this erroneous impression, we have been called here to-day to adopt a string of resolutions under which we are asked to extinguish ourselves. (Laughter.) Now, Sir, I certainly did hope, when I came here on Friday last, that I should hear from the mover of this resolution a careful and exhaustive statement of municipal finance, but beyond the vague statement of one or two general impressions which he entertained, there was not one word which fell from Mr. Forbes which evidenced anything like exact information as to the position of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) The old proverb says, "Every wise woman buildeth her house, but the foolish plucketh it down with her hands;" and what we are asked to do is to pull down our house with our hands. I will simply say further upon this point that I felt amazed when Mr. Forbes sat down at the revolutionary character of his proposal. I felt that in asking me to join company with him it was ignorance appealing to exact knowledge, feebleness, appealing to conscious power to commit an act of common suicide. I am not prepared for it. I am convinced that I shall satisfy Mr. Forbes before I sit down that I have an exact knowledge of municipal finance to which he can lay no pretensions. Mr. Forbes, no doubt stated what he believed, but it was only a vague, general impression in his mind that the municipal taxation was oppressive, the expenditure excessive, and that the Bench could not control the Commissioner. He asserts that the weight of municipal taxation is very grievous, and the expenditure very excessive. In proof of the grievous taxation of the people, he told us that there were 2,000 distress warrants running against them, but I think he will find, if he makes enquiry, that it is 7,000 instead of two. Now, as to these distress warrants I tell the Bench, and with a full conviction of the truth of what I say, that no change of the municipal constitution will ever relieve the people from the pressure which they are suffering. The suffering arises from another cause altogether. You may change your Constitution fifty times over, but while your *fiscal system* is the same as it now is, you will ever have distress warrants running by the thousand. The state of matters when the Municipal Act was introduced was described by your Commissioner as follows—

> "The coffers of the Municipality were empty shortly before I took charge, and had there not been a considerable sum to the credit of the drainage fund, I should have entered on my duties with enormous liabilities contracted by my predecessors, with little or no cash in hand to meet them, and with nothing to fall back upon, but the outstanding balances of rates which, for the most part, had not even been assessed."

In his report for 1867, he again explained the position of affairs upon his taking office at greater length as follows:—

> "On taking charge I found that while I was called upon to carry out radical and expensive reforms in every direction, I had no funds. The cash in my treasury had been borrowed two days before I took charge from another fund. The rates and taxes in some cases for years had not been assessed, much less collected. There were three contracts just commenced, which absorbed three-fourths of the municipal revenue. There was an estimated deficit of nearly 20 lakhs for the year. The accounts for the previous year had not even been made up. And those for years under the heading of unadjusted advances to contractors were incomplete. *There were no statistics.* With the introduction of the Municipal Act on 1st July 1865, *the Town Duties' Act was rescinded, and thus during the first six months of my administration I was deprived of the chief source of municipal revenue*, for the Legislature had not made the Licence Tax the substitute for the Town Duties, leviable until January 1866. I had further to face the unpopularity of the Licence Tax, and to incur the further odium of the lighting and and police rates, then also for the first time made leviable. At the first Bench meeting I placed the necessary facts before the Bench, and asking for funds was told to borrow again from the drainage. I saw at that meeting and at several others (at one of which I plainly said the budget could not be adhered to in the first few years) that I must act boldly and alone. However strongly convinced myself of the necessity for immediate expenditure in certain directions, I could not hope to convince the Bench, for I had no accounts and no statistics to support my bare assertions. In this dilemma I had two courses open to me—the one to swim with the tide, indifferent to the death and disease, and the many crying wants around me; the other to act boldly and for the best, trusting to time if need be, to prove me right. I adopted the latter—the only course open as I think to any man of ordinary energy and courage—and I do not regret my decision. In making this statement I beg that it may not be supposed that I defend the practice of exceeding the budget grant; far from it. I only insist that under the circumstances such excess was unavoidable, and even justifiable."

Now, sir, this was a particular and faithful description of the circumstances under which the Commissioner took office, and this brings me to what really is the cause of all the distress and all the embarrassment which have been experienced under this Act of 1865. I should like to send this paper round the room, that each Justice may refer to it for himself. Mr. Knight here circulated the following paper:—

	Population.	Per house.	
Dongree	60,259	83	Persons.
Market	75,402	70	do
Dhobee Tulao	71,795	58	do
Oomercarry	63,020	53	do
Mandvee	41,152	48	do
Funuswady	22,529	47	do
Chuckla	41,442	45	do

NUMBER OF PERSONS TO EACH HOUSE AT HOME.

	Population.	Per house.	
Birmingham	338,868	5·7	Persons.
Leeds	227,180	5·2	do
Liverpool	482,409	7·6	do
London	3,070,000	7·8	do
Manchester	357,979	5·8	do
Glasgow	491,715	5·3	do
England generally	18,954,444	5·4	do
Scotland	3,062,294	7·7	do
Ireland	5,764,543	5·0	do
Wales	1,111,780	5·8	do
Channel Islands	143,447	6·2	do

In illustration of this paper, gentlemen, you must remember, that there were no statistics to go upon in Bombay in 1865, and in complete ignorance of every economic fact in the condition of the island, the Council at Poona, without any statistical information to guide it, adopted a *direct rate* system of finance for the community, a system about as well suited for Bombay as it would be for Timbuctoo. Just look at the figures in the paper which I hold in my hand. The man must be wanting in intelligence, or be a very dishonest man who does not see at a glance the error which was made. The Dongree district of this island contains 60,259 inhabitants, where the people are living at the rate of 83 persons to each house, and under this system you take one man of these 83 and make *him* pay the taxes for the whole 83 persons. In the Market you have 75,000 persons and 70 in each house; Dhobie Talao 71,000 and 58 in each house, and so on. Now, sir, they, the Council, thought they were setting up here a direct system of taxation such as that in our own country. But in England things are very different. There are there on an average five persons only in a house. See what the effect of this mistake has been. Your tax-gatherer lets 82 persons go free of taxation altogether and puts the whole burden on the 83rd. Can you wonder that the town is filled with distress and outcry! The direct system might answer fairly enough where you have in every house but one man living with his family, but even there with five in a house the system is felt to be so oppressive as to be almost unworkable. I will read to you what the *Economist* says about it. This is said, mark you, with regard to a condition of things where only five persons are living in a house, and the fifth is supposed to be the head of the family. It says—

> "The radical defect of the present system of local revenue is its dependence on a single source, and its emphatic want of elasticity. The owners of property and the occupiers of taxable houses are only a part, and not the larger part, perhaps, of the locality to be dealt with. The thing to be sought after is a local revenue from several kinds of consumption, something corresponding to the excise and customs duties or the National Exchequer."

Major Payne-Barras—This is a perfectly new business. (Hear, hear, and Order, order.) But I maintain that it is a new business. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman—Order, order.

Major Payne-Barras—I say we are not going on properly; this is a lecture. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

The Chairman—I must beg of you, Major Barras, not to interrupt the speaker.

Mr. Knight then proceeded to read as follows:

> "There are multitudes of town parishes where the local rates have amounted for a long time past to six, seven, and eight shillings in the pound, and even more. Rates of taxation like these, having to be borne in addition to the requirements of the Queen's Collector, amount to a practical confiscation, and hence the loud and impatient demands on all sides for inquiry and redress."

Mr. Knight then went on to say—Now as to these distress warrants Mr. Forbes will find that almost every one of them is for a direct rate. There are only five hundred that are not for direct rates. Who gave this community the right to take in one heavy lump sum from every 83rd man's pockets, the rates which ought to be spread equally over the 82? But what can I say more in proof of the wrong? I cannot give intelligence to this community, I can only give it arguments. (Laughter and ironical cheers). Now, sir, I must quote again. (Laughter). I am not going to read; so don't be afraid; I have taken great pains to analyse the figures of the census resolving the population into its constituent elements. With these figures before you, can you wonder at the distress warrants that are running, or at the numerous complaints of excessive taxation in the island; while at the very same time the town is *not* heavily taxed. London has to pay four millions of local taxation. Other cities in the same proportion, New York and Paris double that amount. If my speech is somewhat rambling, sir, it is the fault of the gentlemen who will not let me read them a logical speech. As to municipal taxation at home: in 1866, when I thought that I was a rich man I took a house at Clapham Common and furnished it, and as it is still on my hands, they send me a bill every year to the amount of £60 for parish rates.

Mr. Maclean—That includes the poor rates.

Mr. Knight—Yes, but now as to what a poor carpenter pays in my neighbourhood there, while it is still said not to be an oppressive taxation. He has to pay 19s. 4d., or Rs. 10 a year for parish rates, and £5 18s. for imperial taxation. If he were living in Bethnal Green, he would have to pay Rs. 24. And here in Bombay we are told that an average burden of 3 or 4 annas per head is grievous municipal taxation. For all they have to pay is a minute contribution to the town duties——

Mr. Maclean—I appeal to you, Mr. Chairman, whether this sort of thing is to go on. We want to get particulars, it is impossible to get at the bottom of Mr. Knight's statistics without studying them. I hope he will have some compassion upon the meeting, and be good enough to come to a point; these statistics that he has quoted nobody can follow just now, it would take a week to get at the bottom of them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Knight—You will be obliged to listen to them, sir; as you would not have them *read*, you must have them *said*. A mechanic at home in my neighbourhood has to pay Rs. 64 a year for taxation, out of which Rs. 10 is for municipal taxation; and in the East of London he is paying Rs. 21. Here he only pays on the average 3 or 4 annas; and yet he is said to be heavily taxed. I wish we could put the thing to a practical test. Let the Justices look round this room. Well, take any twenty of the present audience, and you will find that unless one of them happens to be a houseowner, he pays no taxes at all. You will find that 19 out of 20 of these clamourers don't know what taxation means.

Mr. Forbes—What about the town duties?

Mr. Knight—Yes, three or four annas per head for grain. And yet the press have been clamouring for their repeal, on the ground that they burden the poor.

Captain Henry—I should like Mr. Knight to be put to the test. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman—Mr. Knight had better finish his speech, and then anyone can talk afterwards.

Mr. Maclean—All these statements of Mr. Knight are founded upon a Census which is supposed to be utterly erroneous.

The Chairman—We had better go on without any interruptions, and so sooner get through the business.

Mr. Knight—The Census is sufficiently accurate for practical purposes. You will find, sir, that the gentlemen who do not like statistics are either those who don't like their teachings, or those who are not industrious enough to prepare them. If there is grievous municipal taxation in this city, as we were told the other day, how is it that nineteen men out of twenty in the island do not know what the word means. The reason of these complaints is that the twentieth man has to bear the burden of all the nineteen others. The local press which has been very incompetent has shut my mouth for three years, as is perfectly well known. They would not admit a line of anything I had to say. I don't include Mr. Maclean when I speak thus of the press, for he has been absent, but it is perfectly well known that I have been gagged by the papers.

The Chairman—You had better confine yourself to the business of the meeting.

Mr. Mull—I wish to say that the statement of Mr. Knight is simply untrue. (Hear, hear, and Order, order.)

Mr. Knight—And I say that it is absolutely true.

The Chairman—I must have order.

Mr. Knight (continuing) said—Now I am now going to show, sir, how the population is made up, and how utterly impossible it is to tax them in the way you are attempting to do; but it would take almost the whole day to get through this properly. The census may be wrong by some five or ten per cent, but I believe upon the whole it is reliable.

Dr. Blaney—Yes, it is nearly reliable.

Mr. Knight—I believe it is nearly reliable. Now then for this population you are trying to tax by direct rates. I find that the class of merchants, Banians, and those who really pay taxes are only 53,000 in number out of 800,000, a few others who pay are only occupiers. Then there are artisans and labourers who are not touched by the system, 3,17,000; and domestic servants, 90,000. Here we have a vast class living in our families, in the greatest possible comfort, who are saving money, who are mostly strangers to Bombay, who simply stay here for a time till they can retire with money, and who never pay one anna to the municipal taxes. (Hear, hear.) Then there are native doctors, writers, teachers, and others to the number of 83,000 who again pay nothing. Then we have harbour men, boatmen, and labourers of different kinds by tens of thousands who still pay nothing. These amount to about 53,000. Then, too, we have police, soldiers, hamals, and ramosees, and lastly 40,000 prostitutes, musicians, and beggars. (Laughter.)

Major Payne-Barras—Oh yes, oh yes, many of them pay.

Mr. Knight—Some of them perhaps do pay something, but as a rule they pay nothing. In this room three years ago I pointed out that the taxation was heavy, because it was thrown upon a very small body, and that the system was a system of fraud. I am not interested in the issue of the question, but I should be untrue to myself if I concealed what I believed about it. The mistake of the Act of 1865 was not a mistake in the constitution; it was the change in taxation, the doing away with town duties in the absence of all statistics, and the adoption of a system of rates in their room just as applicable to Bombay as to Timbuctoo that has done the mischief. I must say a little more, for the enlightenment of Mr. Forbes. I have great respect for him, but he has allowed himself to be made the dupe and the instrument of a body of well meaning but ignorant men. (Laughter, and hear, hear). Mr. Forbes told you concerning these town duties, in which your whole salvation lies—for you will have to go to them and rely upon them whether you like it or not—it may be ten or it may be twenty years hence, but you will have to come to them. He said he *believed* that this tax was contrary to the principles of political economy. Well I am obliged to tell him that his course of political reading has yet to begin. I have read for years every scrap that I could get into my hands upon this question of taxation, and fiscal science, and I have never yet come across a statement that could be even construed into the statement that town duties were contrary to principle. But first about the house-tax. Here then is what Mr. J. S. Mill says upon that—

> "In so far as the house-tax *falls on the occupier* (remember it is levied here on owner without power of recovery) it is one of the fairest and most unobjectionable of all taxes. * * * but even a house-tax has inequalities and consequent injustices; no tax is exempt from them, and it is neither just nor politic to make all the inequalities fall in the same places by calling upon one tax to defray the whole, or the chief part of the public expenditure."

Bombay house owners are paying now 6 per cent. I remember the time when Mr. White, the Advocate General, came down, here for the express purpose of opposing me on the question of a ten per cent. house tax, and a partner of Mr. Forbes on that occasion supported the proposal to increase the house rate. Mr. Forbes owes it to me that the house tax to-day is not 10 per cent. instead of six. Mr. Forbes and all Bombay have to thank me for having fixed the house tax at 6 per cent, instead of ten. But nothing could be more explicit than these remarks of Mr. Mill on the injustice of such taxation. There is another great authority, perhaps the best we have, Mr. McCulloch, who says—

> "Perfect equality of taxation is impossible. All attempts to assess individuals in proportion to their incomes must necessarily miscarry; and will most likely be in the end productive of more evil than good. *Nothing therefore remains but to adopt the best practicable taxes, and these appear to be duties on commodities or on expenditure.*"

What would this gentleman, were he alive and in the city, say to the system that prevails here? Mr. Laing goes a great deal further, and says—

> "*Magna Charta* is to the common man a trifle, a straw, compared to the great social right of paying taxes only for what he consumes. Exemption from *direct* taxation is the main point of difference between the taxation of the subject of a free and of a despotic State; a citizen, and a serf."

Another considerable authority says—

> "There is no tax to which objections do not apply, no tax which is not more or less inequitable in its pressure, injurious in its operation, and annoying in its collection. This objection, though from its universality not decisive against any particular tax—is decisive against making it the only one. *It is in a variety of imposts that we are to look for the solution of the great problem how to make taxation equitable and endurable.* * * *The apparent merits of direct taxation are apparent only.* Finally, taxation whether direct or indirect, cannot be, and ought not to be, confined to a few; to approach this verges upon confiscation, to recommend it is to preach Jacquerie and spoliation."

And I am told, sir, that such taxes are contrary to principle while the very chief authorities on political economy say that they are the best of all taxes. Let gentlemen here who talk about grievous municipal taxation listen to what the *London Economist* says upon the subject. Now, sir, this *Economist* arrived only by last mail, and came into my hands this very day, and they wish us to imitate the London system with regard to taxation. This journal says, "the taxation of London is apparently heavy only because it is direct." Now that is said, sir, of a town where the rates fall upon one man in five, while in Bombay it falls on something like one in eighty-three. What wonder, then, that the town is full of complaints? I wonder that there should be this strange want of insight as to where the shoe pinches. You may change your Constitution, sir, a thousand times, and the evil will yet remain. Well, I will not trouble you by saying more on that point, though I had a good deal more that might have been interesting. But I will now ask Mr. Forbes—what does he say to these authorities? He told us the other day that *he believed* that town duties were contrary to principle in an easy, off-hand way. Now, sir, to have great economic authorities discredited and set aside in that easy way by a man in Mr. Forbes' position, belonging to the old house of Messrs. Forbes and Co., has an enormous weight, a great influence for evil in the place. Coming to particulars as to the way, sir, in which the water rate is levied, I feel ashamed to refer to it. The supply of water from Vehar has been obtained at the expenditure of an enormous sum of money, the burden of which ought to be put upon the shoulders of every man in the community; but if I am so civilised as to say, "I will take my share of the supply through a private service pipe," you then make me pay for 40 or 50 houses round me which are not so civilized. The total cost of the works including the sinking fund is Rs. 250,000 a year, while the 7,000 civilized men who take their water from private service pipes are made to pay 4 lakhs of rupees a year! Sir, it is simple confiscation, and who can wonder that under such a system there are 1,803 distress warrants out for water rate? Why, the municipality is bound to return to these victims the collections of past years. These distress warrants are running against individuals who are required to pay not only for their own water supply but for that of 40 or 50 of their fellow-townsmen. Take again the wheel tax of the island as an illustration of the utter want of insight which marks our whole fiscal system. They make me pay Rs. 84 a year for a carriage and a pair of horses.

Major Barras—You said just now that you were lightly taxed.

Mr. Knight—I did not. I said it is the *few* who are heavily taxed, and both you and I belong to that few. Now I ask whether a carriage is not a necessity to an English gentleman in India. I might keep one horse instead of two, but could I walk all the way from Parell here and walk back again? Sir, a carriage of some kind is a necessary of life here. Now mark what you do. It was ascertained by an enquiry made some time ago in a very ingenious way that a common bullock hackery, always on the roads, abrades and destroys the roads far more than a gentleman's carriage, yet the hackery gets off with an annual payment of Rs. 12, although it is employed all day in pulling Messrs. Forbes and Co.'s cotton from godown to godown, while you make me pay 8 guineas for my carriage. If there was any intelligence shown in the apportioning of the tax, you would charge the bullock hackery what you now charge for the carriage, and let off the carriage for a payment equal to that now made by the hackeries. Is that not common sense and equity? The tax would not fall upon the hackery, but upon the commerce of the island. Mr. Forbes would simply have to pay 14 annas a day for his hackery instead of 12. I do feel, sir, that it is a great wrong that I have not been allowed to read my speech to-day. (Laughter.) You may laugh, but an earnest man would not. The community ought to have heard what I had to say, and you have stopped my mouth by a dishonest and unworthy trick.

Mr. Maclean rose and was about to say something, when Mr. Knight said—Sit down, Mr. Maclean.

Mr. Maclean—You have as many ways of publishing things as anybody.

Mr. Knight—I say the Bench has taken a very unworthy advantage of me on this occasion, for I had prepared a logical and convincing speech, and I ought to have been allowed to deliver it in this room. But it is not the first time that the Bench has shewn itself afraid to listen to a speech from me, because they wanted a decision in the other direction. What is the result, sir, of this present system of wheel tax? You know what an immense number of hackeries and buggies there are in Bombay, but it is not they who feel the tax. It is men like myself who have the misfortune to require a carriage that the wheel tax distress warrants are pursuing. The 500 warrants out on account of the tax are *all* for private carriages. It is scandalously unjust to making the few pay what ought to be paid by all. Then I find that there are 1,803 distress warrants out for the water rate, under which you are making one man pay for forty or sixty others. About 2,200 warrants are out for the house rate for the very same reason; and upwards of 3,000 for the police and lighting rates. And then Mr. Forbes comes here and without the least insight into these matters asks you to extinguish yourselves as members of this Bench for your incompetency. Sir, I feel that I am not incompetent. I have power, insight, knowledge on this question, and I feel that Mr. Forbes when he came here had not given the question one hour's close study. I do not say that he has not attempted to study it, but I say he has not given it that thorough study that it requires. And to remedy these evils he urges the dismissal of the Municipal Commissioner, upon a man to whom this community owes a debt of gratitude for his services that it can never repay. The man has his faults, but he is a man, and as Carlyle says—

> "Get your man then you have got everything. He can learn to do all things from making boots [illegible] to governing communities, and will do them like a man. Catch your No-man and have you not caught the terriblest Tartar in the world; perhaps all the terribler, the quieter and gentler he looks for what ciphering can sum up the mischief that one blockhead, that every blockhead does in a world so feracious, so teeming with results."

I had a great deal to say here about indirect taxation at home. Mr. Forbes, who objects to town duties, does not seem to know that there is a heavy town duty in London upon coals. (Here some benches overturned by which some disturbance was caused.) Mr. Forbes does not seem to know, I say, that a heavy town duty on coal is being levied in London. The tax amounts to 1s. 7d. a head per annum for each man, woman, and child in that city, and yet he tells you direct taxation is contrary to principle. This very question, sir, was raised in Parliament in 1868, and there were gentlemen there who said, as Mr. Forbes says now, that such taxation was contrary to principle. "London," said Mr. Candlish, "ought to provide for its municipal necessities by local taxation and not by *octroi* duties." Parliament would not listen to him, and remember that there is a wide difference between the object of this taxation in London and the purposes for which such taxes are required in Bombay. There the taxation was simply for purposes of improvement, and not as here to save the people from disease and death. It was required there simply for the improvements in Park Lane and the Thames embankment and such objects. The House of Commons almost by acclaim decreed a 5 per cent. duty on coal, and pledged itself not to allow that to be taken off for twenty years; and yet when the Town Duties Bill was brought in here in Bombay, I was told that it was contrary to the principles of political economy, although the money was required to supply water, effect drainage, and free the town from the swamps that produce its fevers. I will now leave the question of taxation and come to the municipal expenditure, although I have partly anticipated here what I had to say. Mr. Forbes tells you that the expenditure is excessive, is extravagant. I say from exact knowledge of what other cities are spending that our municipal expenditure is not extravagant. Our expenditure is but £300,000 a year against 4 million pounds in London, and 8 millions in Paris, and the same I believe in New York. And you must bear in mind, that in Bombay we have had virtually to make a new city. Sir, I listened with shame and grief to the terms in which Mr. Forbes referred to Mr. Crawford's services. I do feel that it was unworthy of Mr. Forbes to speak as he did. Did Mr. Forbes ever see a report on the sanitary state of this island in 1864 by Dr. Leith? the report upon which the Municipal Act of 1865 was based?

Mr. Forbes—Oh, yes, I have seen it.

Mr. Knight—Well, you have read it, but I think you must have forgotten it. You say—what have we got for our six years' expenditure? Well, if you will accompany me in my carriage at the close of this meeting for an hour or two round the island, I think I will make you heartily ashamed of the way in which you spoke of the municipal expenditure of this city on Friday last. The Bench will remember that Mr. Forbes ingeniously multiplied the annual expenditure by six, and then demanded, "What have you got to show for all this?" Is not this pure trifling, sir? I might as well say, "Your body is no bigger and your clothes are no better to-day than they were six years ago. What in Heaven's name have you done with the money you have spent upon yourself." Sir, it is not a popular thing to defend Mr. Crawford to-day, it seems. The fact is that the Justices have been so plied with misrepresentations upon the subject, that they are biassed, and it wants some courage to defend him. I was heartily glad to see in the *Bombay Gazette* of Monday an outspoken, truthful, and generous article regarding Mr. Crawford's services. It is the first thing of that sort that we have had in that paper for a long time. The popular grievance, I observe, seems to have fastened itself largely on one fact, and that is the pay of the municipal staff. Well, sir, I feel perfectly competent to come to an opinion on this subject, if it is fairly brought before the Bench. You must remember that the pay of these appointments was fixed in very exceptional times, except a few small additions made a few months ago. I say that I feel perfectly competent to review that scale of expenditure, if it is brought before the Bench and give judgment upon it, and I refuse to go to Government with the untruth in my mouth that I do *not* feel competent to deal with it. I feel perfectly competent to deal with that question, and I differ from Mr. Forbes, who seems to think that Rs. 1,500 a month would be a proper pay for the executive head of this island. I ask whether Mr. Forbes himself would be willing to undertake the duties of the Municipal Commissioner on that salary; for the resolution before the Bench invites us to go to Government and say that in future the executive head of this Municipality shall have a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month. Well I ask Mr. Forbes whether *he* would be willing to undertake the duties of the Municipal Commissioner at such a salary. I can only say that let my social position be what it may, my position in regard to means, can hardly be so good as that of Mr. Forbes, but I would not undertake the duties for Rs. 1,500 a month. (Major Barras—Nobody asked you.) Now, sir, I put it to the Bench if we are to accept the doctrine that the municipal head of this great community has no right to expect to be placed in the position of a junior partner in one of our mercantile houses? I for one am not prepared to see the Commissioner placed in a position of inferiority to that of a junior partner in any mercantile firm in Bombay. I feel that the question of pay is one that I am perfectly competent to deal with, and I do not think Rs. 3,000 a month too much for the Commissioner. It is open to question whether the pay of some of the gentlemen of the staff is not somewhat higher than it might be; but I will not go to Government and say I am not competent to deal with this, as the resolution asks me to do. Again, we are constantly having it dinned into our ears that the Bench cannot rule Mr. Crawford. I can rule him, sir. Let just occasion arise for controlling this gentleman, and I pledge myself to this Bench and the public that I will rule him. I have full power to rule him under the Act. It is your twaddlers, sir, who cannot rule him, for he is a man whom twaddlers cannot rule. I would have no respect for him if they could. (Hear, hear.) You have had one gentleman on the Bench very anxious to do so, and trying hard to-day to stop my mouth. I mean Mr. James Taylor. Now, sir, *he* wants to rule Mr. Crawford! (Laughter.) But would the Bench really wish to see a man like Mr. Taylor rule him? (Laughter and applause.)

Captain Henry protested against personalities.

Dr. Pinkerton, who was standing behind, here requested to be allowed to make a remark, and said—Mr. Knight says that other Justices are not as competent as he is to rule Mr. Crawford. Now, I demur to that; for though I am not very strong myself, there are many men in Bombay quite as strong and as competent to deal with Mr. Crawford as Mr. Knight is.

Mr. Knight continued—Sir, I simply say this, that the men who want to rule the Commissioner, are those who cannot rule the Commissioner. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I am able to rule Mr. Crawford. I am able, and I will do so if necessary, if occasion requires. Mr. Taylor would like to rule Mr. Crawford.

The Chairman—I think Mr. Knight would be much wiser if he avoided personalities. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Knight—I bow to your decision, Sir. I think if you would only consider the matter you can come to a conclusion at once as to the reason why the Justices cannot rule the Commissioner. The fact is this: the municipal burden has been clapped round the neck of the horse instead of round his loins; and in the Commissioner, you have a blood horse in your municipal carriage, and you must have a skilful driver. As I said before, I feel perfectly competent to rule the Commissioner. I would make public opinion too strong for him if he would not be ruled. I would not attack him on paltry worrying grounds, and tease him about brickfields or steam-rollers. You have been here, Sir, who keep one eye upon the steam-roller, while they close both upon the markets and the other improvements. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I do not expect that all men are able to see what Mr. Crawford has done; but is it right to forget all that he has done for the city, and then come with a paltry string of complaints and ask Government to dismiss him. No, a thousand times no. Take as an illustration of the sort of control that Mr. Forbes thinks is desirable that we should exercise over him. He has spoken of a lease of the new municipal buildings, the offices. Mr. Forbes seemed to regard that as a very powerful illustration, a very crucial test of the responsibility that Mr. Crawford has taken upon himself. I know some men would never have done that. He is a man who rises to the height of his responsibility, and is ready to account for all he does. I should say to him, "Don't trouble me about your lease, but if you have made a corrupt bargain in the lease, you will never make another." Mr. Forbes will admit that it is possible that the Commissioner has done a wise and economic thing in taking these premises. I am not going to make a motion, because I never make a motion unless I know that I can carry it. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It might be well, however, if the Commissioner had three or four responsible, able men with whom he might consult. I would give him for one Captain Hancock, to whom the Bombay community owes a debt that cannot be told. (Applause.) The Bench of Justices cannot rule Mr. Crawford, but Captain Hancock can rule him. (Hear, hear.) Let the Commissioner have two or three men to consult with, but as for having a Council of sixteen the idea is absurd. Let him have two or three with whom he can consult in all cases of serious or large outlay. I for one, as a Justice, do not want to be dragged into a consultation about every matter that takes place in the Commissioner's office, and then come down to the Bench for a little mild dissipation to fritter away my time. I will do my duty as a Justice but I will not come here to twaddle and talk at every meeting. I do not want to be teased in that way. The Commissioner knows with what reluctance I have come here to day. As to the antiquated abomination of a Town Council, I may say that five-sixths of the Town Councils of England are a bye-word. A Town Council instead of this Constitution! I observe, Sir, that there has not been a pretence that the present system is inefficient in results. Why you have been paying Mr. Crawford nothing but complements for five or six years, and he is the man whom you are all now abusing. I have seen in one of the papers of to-day—that there has just been enough courage summed up to hint what they dared not bring forward as a charge—a hint on the strength of what took place at Friday's meeting to the disparagement of Mr. Crawford, while he it is who has made this city the envy of European cities. It is constantly quoted in Europe, Sir, for its good conservancy and its good order. It is his system that you wish done away with and sixteen Town Councillors substituted, sixteen human brains and human wills pulling sixteen different ways at once at the legs and arms of one poor devil of a secretary, and Mr. Forbes asks me as a sensible man to go to Government and, confessing my incompetency, ask it to change the present system. And now a word or two about the future of this island. I have a very strong conviction that there are, perhaps, not three men in this room who rightly forecast what Bombay is going to be. I sometimes think that I am the only person who sees what Bombay is going to be. (Laughter.) I will tell you what it is going to be, though neither you nor I will be here to see—it is going to be the capital of the world. (Laughter.) I am quite prepared for your laugh, gentlemen.

Major Barras—We have been told that for five years, and it is gone "wusser and wusser." (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Knight—It is now three years since it first struck me that Bombay is geographically, physically, the exact centre of the old world. It is a most curious fact, and it came within my own personal——

The Chairman—I do not know, Mr. Knight, but I do not think this has anything to do with the subject we are discussing.

Mr. Knight—Yes, it is in close connection with the expenditure. If you draw a line from Sydney to London, and another from the Cape of Good Hope to Kamschatka, you will divide the old world, while both lines pass exactly through Bombay, which is accessible to all parts of the earth, which has the most beautiful climate for many months of the year of any city in the world, and which is becoming one of the healthiest cities in the world, the total death-rate being about 18 per 1,000. I will tell this community, Sir, what their city will be before the close of the century. You will see the Indian Ocean covered every winter with the white sails of English yachts, and Bombay crowded with tourists and invalids from both hemispheres. Now, what is wanted for this? Municipal expenditure. You must more than double your water supply; pull down the cocoanut plantations at Girgaum, give lungs to the native town, and fill up the swamps at Worlee. You must have a stream of living water flowing by every man's door, and you are fortunate in having a natural reservoir in the hills close by. Now all this means municipal expenditure, and it means the necessity of a competent executive, an executive with insight. I believe myself that what is required for the city is an expenditure of at least £500,000 instead of £300,000. That is no grievous taxation. Give me the work of recasting your fiscal system and a competent executive, and I tell you that in five years, not a man will know that he has been taxed, and I will give you all these things I have mentioned. I will make everybody pay, but no one shall be oppressed. Now I have a word to say to the Native Justices. I believe it is the case that you have been solicited on all hands and in a way not particularly scrupulous—(No, no, from Mr. J. N. Gadgil)—to come to this meeting with your votes pledged. (No, no). Yes, you were asked to come here and support Mr. Forbes's resolutions—(No, no)—but I tell you that though you have promised to support Mr. Forbes's resolutions you are bound to vote according to your consciences. (Hear, hear). Put the canvas on one side—it was unworthy to ask you for your votes. As Tom Cringle said—and Tom Cringle was one of the most clever men I ever met in my life—

> "The writer will not be here to see it, but when Bombay shall recover her old commercial stability, and when Mr. Crawford shall have given the finishing touch to the beautification of Bombay, and when the present generation of grumbling tax-payers shall have passed away, there will be a statue erected by the inhabitants of Bombay, to commemorate his worth as a citizen, and as a graceful acknowledgment of his valuable services rendered as the head of the Municipality. No one can honestly deny but that he is a man, whom Nature made with her shirt sleeves rolled up for the work."

I appeal earnestly to the Justices not to bring the disgrace upon their city, of showing themselves thus early insensible to this gentleman's singular claims upon their gratitude, and I am satisfied I shall not appeal in vain. It is not your Commissioner; it is not the Constitution: its simply your monstrous fiscal system that must be overthrown. (Loud and prolonged applause).

Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy then said—Mr. Chairman, I consider it my duty, seeing that the rate-payers of Bombay at present are moving for a remodelling of the Municipal Act, to say a few words on this occasion. It has come to my knowledge that the municipal funds have lately run so short, that at least a part of the establishment have considerable arrears of pay due to them. I think that this is not a desirable or a creditable state of things; but more than this, I do not think that a circumstance of this sort should be kept concealed from the Bench of Justices. If the Municipal Commissioner finds that the funds are running short, he ought at once to report such a state of things to the Bench and take their advice as to the best means of providing money. In 1856 I remember that it was found necessary to raise a sum of two lacs above the amount available, and on the circumstance being reported to the Bench, it was decided by the Justices present that, rather than increase the house-tax from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent as had been proposed, they would themselves subscribe the whole amount required and lend it to the Municipality for two years without interest. Now, Sir, I mention this to show that if the Native Justices were allowed to take the same active part in municipal affairs that they used to do before Act II. of 1865 came in force, they would not be behind-hand in assisting the executive when in difficulty. What I have said, will, I hope, also prove that there is no want of that public spirit among the native community to which Mr. Forbes referred in his speech on Friday last. It is said that the Jamsetjee family does not come forward to support the cause of public justice and right. There have been reasons known to all why we have not come forward of late as we did in other days. But I deny the imputation cast upon us, and I hope our conduct here to-day will disprove it. I will only add, Mr. Chairman, that I cordially support the resolution proposed by Mr. Forbes. (Applause.)

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee—With reference to the quotations which Mr. Knight gave at the beginning of his speech from one of Mr. Crawford's reports, in which Mr. Crawford described the difficulties which he was in when he took charge of the Municipality, I just want to ask one question of Mr. Knight, and that is, whether he has read the report of the Select Committee appointed on 13th November 1868 to report on Bill No. 5 of 1868, to authorise the raising of a loan; because in this report I know the paragraphs quoted by Mr. Knight have been disposed of.

Mr. Knight—I don't remember it at all.

Mr. Sorabjee—I am sorry Mr. Knight did not know it. I know he charges Mr. Forbes with coming here without full information, and here he is with a want of information on his own part. I will therefore quote one or two passages from this report which will explain what Mr. Knight has said. This report is signed by all the members of the Legislative Council, and is dated 30th December 1868. The report says—

> The income from all sources abovementioned includes an exceptional receipt of Rs. 13,65,213 by transfer from the drainage fund, a sum which more than equalled the estimated deficit on the 1st July 1865, and the assets which had to be subsequently written off as irrecoverable, by Rs. 6,64,484.

Then they say further—

> It is difficult to reconcile this large expenditure in excess of income with fulfilment of the provisions of the Municipal Act. The deficit may also, in part, be traced to defective means of collecting income; because the charges have been increased by the want of means of ready payment. The Commissioner estimates that the delays in payment enhanced the prices paid in 1867 for labour and materials by at least 25 per cent. These delays in payment were a hindrance to orderly and effective action by the Controller of Municipal Accounts; whilst the consequent confusion of accounts was an obstacle to control by the Bench of Justices.

Then they say—

> The remedy for the future must be sought in improved means of collection, and in the real exercise of the checks intended and provided by the Municipal Act.

The result of this deliberation was that the Legislative Council then sanctioned a loan of 15 lakhs of rupees, which was afterwards lent to us by the the Government of India. When they gave us this 15 lakhs of rupees, the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, according to the information before them, were of opinion that on 31st December 1868 the municipal deficit was 11½ lakhs of rupees, and allowing three quarters of a lakh for current expenditure they say—

> We are of opinion that a loan of 15 lakhs will probably be needed to clear the Municipality of all overdue debt, and leave a suitable cash-balance on 31st March.

Now, this the Legislative Council sanctioned, and if anybody compares the proceedings of that day with the state of the Municipality to-day, it will be a true guide to the conclusion that the Municipality has been badly managed. There is nothing more true than that. I will just make one remark in connection with what Mr. Maclean has proposed. He has blamed the Bench for not keeping pro-

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per supervision over Mr. Crawford. Well, I doubt not that his strictures are deserved; but I am very much surprised that when Mr. Maclean in his speech blamed this Bench for not keeping proper control, he lost sight altogether of the faults of the Municipal Commissioner. And one instance I will point out which will show you that all our difficulties have arisen since 1865, not so much from Act II. of 1865 as from bad financial working of the Municipality, from the municipal officials not having sufficient financial knowledge. Mr. Crawford is very able in many ways, but in financial matters he is very defective, and that is the very thing which has brought us into difficulties; and so long as Mr. Crawford is at the head of the municipal administration, the same thing will occur over and over again. (Hear, hear.) The instance I want to mention to Mr. Maclean is this. The Commissioner one day took it into his mind to start a halalcore service. Well, any sensible officer who knows finance would have known that his course was to chalk out a plan, and then see what he would require to spend every year, and then he would have come to the Bench and asked them to make provision for the expense. But instead of this Mr. Crawford starts a halalcore service at once without reference to the Bench, pays the halalcores something like Rs. 40 per mensem, which was afterwards cut down to Rs. 20 or 25, and then he wants to tax the people for a service that has no legal standing. A municipal officer, a member of the Civil Service, should know that he cannot tax the people of Bombay and send police to collect the taxes without having legal sanction for doing so. The result was that for a long time the halalcore tax could not be got, though the service went on, and that 7 lakhs of rupees were lost to the Municipality. And I find these 7 lakhs of rupees admitted into a memorandum of Mr. Crawford, in which he says—

> The same with the halalcore cess, the evil however being aggravated by the omission in Act II. of 1865 to provide any legal means for the recovery of the cess.
>
> In this item the Controller informs me that at least 7 lakhs of the deficit is accounted for.

Mr. Crawford did not tell the Select Committee of the Council that he started the Halalcore Department without looking into the Act to see whether he had authority to collect taxes or not, and the result was this loss I have just mentioned; and therefore I say Mr. Maclean's motion is altogether one sided. He is right, I think, in blaming the Bench for being so lenient and courteous to Mr. Crawford, but he loses sight altogether of the fact that we came into these difficulties, not entirely by the fault of the Bench, but by having a gentleman at the head of the administration who has no financial capacity whatever for the work. (Applause.)

Mr. James Taylor—I will not detain this meeting more than a few minutes after the very long speeches you have had, both because there is nothing new to be said, and because I suppose the majority of the Justices must have made up their minds one way or other. Mr. Knight must be very much obliged to me for objecting to his reading us an essay. He has made an admirable speech, and although I have only heard a little of it, I trust to have the pleasure of reading afterwards what I have not heard. One part I heard was a well-worn quotation from one of the Commissioner's speeches that we have so often had dinned into our ears, that he came into this Municipality without a pie to bless himself with, but rather something on the wrong side. My opinion is founded on good grounds that he came into the Municipality in a magnificent condition; he was himself splendidly paid, and he had a handsome balance with which to begin work: but that is a moot point which I do not care to go into. As regards Mr. Knight's statistics, permit me to say that those are very true edged tools, and although Mr. Knight manipulates them very dexterously he often comes to grief in using them; and he must permit me to say that while he has Colonel Francis and Mr. Beyts on his hands he might as well put these municipal statistics on one side. (Laughter.) Then as regards Mr. Ormiston, he came down in a most thumping style, very nearly finishing us altogether. He attacks us for raising the salaries of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police. I was present on that occasion, but I did not vote for the increase, and I am sorry to say now that I did not vote against it. There is no gentleman in this assembly who has a higher respect for Mr. Souter and Mr. Edginton than I have, but I will say that a more inopportune motion, brought forward in the cool, easy manner in which the Municipal Commissioner performs what he calls a disagreeable duty—(laughter)—was never presented to this Bench, and the most manly speech I ever heard was the few words that fell from General Tremenheere deprecating that increase. I feel ashamed of myself that I did not vote against it, and so I have cleared my conscience on that point.

Mr. Ormiston—That was worse; you ought to have done one thing or the other. (Laughter.)

Mr. Taylor—Then he tells us about the committee and his minute thereon, which is very important I admit, having read it; but I was rather amused at his mode of bringing sarcasm upon the other members of the committee for not performing their duty, because from his own showing he wrote his report six months before the committee was appointed. (Laughter.) He can reconcile that at his leisure. There has been very little said on the subject that is quite new; the whole question is in a nutshell. At the end of six years our position is this, we have an uncontrolled Commissioner while the Bench is supposed to be responsible; we have spent more than two millions of money; we have a debt of nearly £300,000; and what have we to show for it? (Cries of "Nothing," and applause.) I maintain that the markets are the only thing that stand out—the Crawford (and Hewlett, it should be) Markets. I wish Dr. Hewlett's name had been connected with these markets, for he had certainly quite as much to do with them as the Commissioner. I do not grudge either of them any credit connected with these markets, because for what they have done they deserve every credit; and they have been handsomely thanked and handsomely rewarded. So I think we have had enough about that. I consider that the markets and slaughter-houses are the one improvement we have to show for the money we have spent. No one will say our roads are satisfactory. Every stranger who comes here says, "What a magnificent place you have got; what a splendid Commissioner you have," and every house and every improvement is put down to the energy and public spirit of the Municipality. We all know that the Municipality and the Commissioner have nothing on earth to do with these improvements. The public have been misled, and when we see in the Commissioner's report, under the heading of improvements that are in progress, such items as the Sassoon's Institute and the public buildings on the Esplanade, they very naturally suppose that we have something to do with these things. I beg the Bench to remember that we have never made any of these improvements on the Esplanade; they are due to the Esplanade Fee Fund, of which the Commissioner is a member; but the money comes from the port of Bombay, and the cotton-wallahs pay for it all. With regard to these resolutions and amendments, I had not the pleasure of hearing Mr. Maclean's new scheme, but I don't suppose that matters very much, for I do not suppose it was so wise as the resolutions I have put my name to, and which I purpose to stand by. Mr. Maclean's amendment is that the latter gentleman wishes to swamp the Bench; but I am one of the members of this Bench who, when we are abolished, will have the satisfaction of thinking that we have endeavoured to do our duty in restraining expenditure. I have nothing to say against Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee's amendment, which is excellent in its way, except that the proposal of Mr. Forbes is more thorough-going, and in a crisis like this it is a thorough-going resolution that you want. It is no matter what the wording of the resolution is; it will all be put right hereafter. You cannot adopt a resolution which every one of us will be quite pleased with, but you can send up something that Government can act upon; and I say that this resolution which Mr. Forbes has proposed is quite good enough for that purpose. Now, as to Captain Hancock's amendment, I am very sorry to say that with the highest respect for him—more so than perhaps any other member of this Bench—it is simply milk and water, and of little use, and I am astonished at my friend coming forward with it after giving us such an admiral report as that of 1867 upon the state of the Municipality. Mr. Maxwell presided over that committee, and he and Captain Hancock did the main portion of the work, assisted by two native gentlemen of great ability, Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee and Mr Dosabhoy Framjee. No better report was ever presented to the Municipality. Mr. Chairman, if the recommendation contained in that had been carried out we should not have been here to-day. (Hear, hear.) Not one of those excellent recommendations have been carried out. The report at the time was received with great applause, but I do think that the services of those gentlemen were never adequately acknowledged by the Bench. When the Finance Committee produced their report in January 1868, when to our utter alarm, in July of the same year, we hear stories of lakhs and lakhs of rupees owing by the Municipality; and from the examination of the Commissioner by Captain Hancock I was satisfied in my own mind then that no good would be done by having a reform unless the Act were changed. No one appreciates more highly than I do the ability and energy of the Commissioner—he does not think I do him justice sometimes, but I have a very high opinion of him in these respects. He has a splendid capacity for spending, and he does spend with a will. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It is in reference to this spending capacity that we want him brought under a little. I hope and believe he would go first-rate in harness as he now does without it; but I am satisfied at any rate that we cannot go on as we have been doing. Without any personal reference to the Commissioner I am satisfied that our establishment is much too expensive. We began in a magnificent way, and we were sarcastically told by the Government of India that the people here always counted money by lakhs. But that time has passed away, and to reduce our expenditure we must begin at the beginning. This Bench will be astonished to find that just before Mr. Crawford came into office, when Major Curtis was re-establishing, or putting on a new footing the cost of that old Commission which has been very much abused but which did a great deal of good, the whole cost of the Commissioner's establishment was only Rs. 2,741 a month—much less than our present Commissioner's salary. I do not say that that was a proper thing, but it shows what we were doing in the year when people were going mad in the share mania. I must say, with reference to Captain Hancock's amendment, that the experience he has had of municipal affairs, and the difficulty and almost impossibility he has found in carrying any of those recommendations that he has so admirably put before us, must show him that we cannot expect to continue in the present state of things. Therefore, I say, let us have the reform we ask for; let us go before Government with this resolution in the hope that Government will do its duty in this matter. I consider that ever since we sent up that letter in 1869 Government has been to blame in this business. The Government of India saw that the Act was a bad one, and Lord Lawrence only gave conditional assent to it, saying that it must be revised when the licence-tax expired. That was in 1868, and nothing was done. It is true you got your loan of 15 lakhs, and then you went on swimmingly until there are 15 lakhs more, and no one I believe knows what the loan is at the present moment. After these few remarks I will not take up your time further than by saying that I vote in all honesty for the resolution proposed by Mr. Forbes, believing that the sending up of these resolutions to Government we shall get such a reform as this city needs. (Loud applause.)

Major Payne Burras—Sir, the whole of the speeches that have been made on Mr. Forbes's side have been most temperate and without the slightest personality, and I do declare that Mr. Knight's speech has been one series of personal attacks right through. (Hear, hear, and "No, no.") I say he has attacked Mr. Forbes. Mr. Forbes did not come here as a statistician, but he came as a gentleman, who only wants to see fair play between rich and poor, prince and peasant. (Laughter.) And now, with these remarks I will just mention a few that I have on my own account. When Government wish to make any reduction in its army, why I am a soldier, and ready to be reduced to-morrow. (Laughter.) On several occasions I have been reduced. (Laughter.) I was reduced with my camel corps after the mutiny campaign. I had done my duty, but I was monstrously expensive, and my camel corps was reduced, and we bowed and salaamed, and we said "we are glad we have done our duty, and we are ready to do the same again!" We did not feel hurt, but felt certain that there would be other fields and pastures new, and that we were ready at any time, and here I am again. (Laughter.) Well, I say most positively that Mr. Crawford is a right good fellow, but he is an awfully expensive fellow—I declare he is a most expensive fellow; but I wish him no ill, and I disown any personality, and nobody can say I have any ill feeling to Mr. Crawford personally—mind you, only personally—but I must say he has got us into a most confounded mess. Now, a few words about Mr. Forbes's resolution. Some people say, "What a radical you are—a regular upsetter of everything." But I am nothing of the sort. (Laughter.) I daresay you all laugh at me; but I have had to do with politics ever since I was six years old, when my old father, who had an old squire as a neighbour to whom he could not go himself, used to send me to that squire with his compliments, and he said, "Well, well, I will vote on the side of your papa." And all I can tell you is this, that six or eight town councillors appointed by Government is a Tory step—in a measure it is a radical reform, but in a political point of view it is not a radical reform—it is only a regular upset of the present system, that is all. (Laughter.) I say that six or eight councillors appointed by Government direct, eight by the vote of the majority of the Bench of Justices, and eight by a franchise of Rs. 25 is a good measure. You may raise the franchise as high as you like; you can make it Rs. 300, Rs 200, or Rs. 150, or any sum you like, so long as you take the vote of the people. I should like it myself, because it would give me some excitement; I should like the fun of it. I do not want any money; I do not want to leave my railway; I am very happy, and I get along very well with my railway, but I would like to be a Town Councillor because there would be great fun in it. I would give as much time to it as I could, so as to bring down expenditure. Now, one of the real reasons why we have come to this unfortunate state of things is that I have been one of the worst Justices. (Laughter.) At the meetings I held up my hand and said, "Hear, hear;" and said, "I won't be bothered with the business; I don't want to be bothered with it;" and then I took your word for it, and so I went on for years and years, and did not know anything about the municipal affairs. But I now consider that extremely reprehensible and wrong, and I don't want Mr. Knight to tell me that here; I don't want anybody to tell me my faults; I know them very well indeed. I now say I have done wrong to the tax-payers, and in not begging and entreating Mr Crawford to do so and so and so and so. I feel that Mr. Crawford might have said, "I feel that you are right or quite wrong." I am now sorry; but we won't pay our way by talking in that way. But the fact is, I really believed most conscientiously that Mr. Crawford was all right, and that is my defence for having held up my hand in the way I did. I threw up my hand for every budget because I thought, there is Mr. Crawford, the Commissioner, a high-minded man; he said it was necessary; and I had a gallant and honourable man, as my good friend Mr. Taylor has just told you, Captain Hancock, and his committee, and they said to me it was all right; and I saw their hands up, and up went mine; and I believe I said at the time, "We don't feel ourselves responsible." And so here we are landed with any amount of debt you choose to make, and I am very sorry for myself and for you all. (Laughter.) For since I have come to this country, the feeling that has prompted me to remain in this country has been that the natives have been good to me, and I hope I shall be always good to them, for the natives have been uncommonly good to me. Now, there are other remarks which I do not suppose it is worth while introducing, and the proper way to conclude them is this: have a strict scrutiny as to where your money has gone, and find what establishments you can pay, take back what you want, and shake hands all round, and begin a fresh sheet. (Laughter.)

Mr. Perozeshah M. Mehta said—Mr. Chairman, it is not without considerable hesitation and diffidence that I rise to offer a few remarks on the propositions that are now before the meeting, unable as I am to agree with the essential features of any of the schemes of municipal reform that are submitted to us for our consideration. I am not aware that the taking up of such a position is deprecated in all hands by members of this Bench and people outside for whose opinion I have the highest respect. It is urged by them, that in the present juncture of municipal affairs, it is incumbent on us to be practical and moderate, that we should give in our adhesion to one or other of the schemes before us as the only ones having any chances of being viewed or received favourably by Government, and that we must not lose the little we can obtain in the quest of something more desirable. Now I confess, Sir, that this argument would be most convincing and conclusive if any of the schemes of municipal reform advocated before us to-day offered us a modicum, however small it may be, of municipal reform, but which was at the same time substantial and *bona fide* and which advanced us perceptibly in the path of the improvement of our municipal institutions. Now I have been obliged, though most reluctantly, to come to the conclusion that I can agree with the advocates of either scheme only so far as they expose the utter hollowness and inadequacy of the proposals of their adversaries. Both sides are perfectly successful in demolishing the arguments of their opponents, but are totally unable to maintain their own, and to show satisfactorily, that their proposals, if adopted, would secure even a moderate settlement of the municipal question. For let us examine these resolutions calmly and carefully, and I venture to say that we shall not have far to go to point out that actual experience has already shown that they are impotent for any real purpose of municipal reform. I think that the criticism of the essential point of Mr. Forbes's proposals, contained in the first part of the amendment proposed by Captain Hancock, hits accurately a very great defect in Mr. Forbes's plan. I agree with Captain Hancock in thinking that to vest the executive authority in a Town Council assisted by a secretary is the resuscitation of a plan already tried and condemned by experience as wrong in principle and inefficient in practice. I must say, with all due deference, that Mr. Nowrosjee Furdoonjee's indignant disclaimer against instituting any comparison between the old Board of Conservancy and the proposed Town Council was characterized more by assertion than by argument. He did not even attempt to show what essential difference there was between the old Board and the present proposed Town Council that could justify the hope that the latter would succeed where the former had failed. Nor was his comparison with the Town Council of Liverpool more conclusive. I have no doubt that Mr. Nowrosjee Furdoonjee took very great pains to make himself intimately acquainted with the constitution and working of that beau-ideal of his, of a Town Council of Liverpool; but when he proceeded to predict a promising future for the Town Council of Mr. Forbes's scheme from the proved excellence of the Liverpool Town Council, on the ground that they were similar, the *only* difference being that the latter was founded upon the election principle, I also had no doubt that Mr. Nowrosjee had familiarised himself with another English institution, the practice so well-known to English shopkeepers of urging the irresistible argument of *only* a guinea. On that principle you could easily prove that a dead body was as good as a living body, the *only* difference being that the latter had what the former had not, a life, a vital principle. If he thought so little of this difference, what he ought to have compared his Town Council with were the Town Councils of the English boroughs before the elective principle was universally introduced in them by the Municipal Corporation Act of 1835, characterized by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into them, as at once inefficient, mischievous, and corrupt. I do not concur with those who pass a wholesale condemnation upon the system of municipal government in the English towns, not even after they press into their service the authority of the *Quarterly Review*, a Review which after all is only the exponent of the views of the same party who struggled particularly against the passing of the Corporation Act of 1835; but I do believe, that in recommending an executive Town Council, Mr Forbes is copying by far the greatest blunder of the English Act, and to which alone is attributable whatever inefficiency, mismanagement, and corruption still lingers in the English municipal government. It is the want of a responsible executive officer that has marred to a very great extent the utility of the English municipal reform of 1835. The only effect of the establishment of Mr. Forbes's Town Council would be to substitute in the place of one responsible executive officer a heterogeneous body of men equally powerful, men incapable and difficult of being controlled, and with their responsibility so attenuated by division and subdivision as to render them practically and really entirely irresponsible. I am afraid that the framers of Mr. Forbes's plan have failed to see that what they should have aimed at was not so much to destroy the executive authority so far as it was necessary for good and energetic administration, but that they should have devised some means sufficient and capable to keep that authority within its proper and defined limits. As I understand it, the complaint against the Municipal Commissioner, true or false, is not that his powers are inordinately large, but that he exceeds them and defies the limits placed on them. I must say that the true remedy for such a complaint does not lie in substituting in the place of one responsible Municipal Commissioner a whole host of practically irresponsible Commissioners. But while I concur with Captain Hancock in his estimate and criticism of the proposals brought forward by Mr. Forbes, I must say that he fails in making out a case for his own substantive plans. The Town Council proposed by him—and the same may be said of that of Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee—would be nothing more than a consolidation of the already existing standing, finance, and other committees of the Bench, and if that is all that is considered necessary for municipal reform, there is no need for all this agitation or for an Act of the Indian Legislature to carry out such a consolidation. But the general public feeling on this subject indicates a deeper sense of dissatisfaction and points to a greater failure than is suggested or encountered by Captain Hancock's remedies. Indeed, it seems to me that all the schemes of municipal reform presented to us fail in their object, because their authors have not succeeded in proving the real causes of the failure, admitted on all hands of our present municipal system. I cannot help saying that it is very superficial observation that, on the one hand ascribes this failure to the existence of a municipal dictatorship, and on the other to the unwieldy and bulky character of the Bench of Justices. This may be so; but the radical causes of this failure lie deeper, and they lie in the nature of the very constitution of the Bench of Justices itself, elected by Government and elected for life. What is the popular meaning at present of a Justiceship of the Peace? Some sort of honour, most people will say, at least in the main. The idea that it involves municipal duties and municipal responsibilities is, at least in the generality of cases, very vague, shrouded much in the background, and withal of a very passive character. What can be expected from a conglomeration of men with such ideas? Mr. Forbes tried to excuse and justify the Bench at the expense of Act II. of 1865. But when he was speaking on that point, it seemed to me that every instance that he produced proved exactly the contrary. If the expenditure was extravagant, why did not the Bench exercise the powers given to it by sec. 35 of the Act? Mr. Forbes stated that Dr. Dallas once attempted to do so in a summary manner, but was told that that could not be done. Very true; why did he not then attempt to do so in the manner indicated by the Act, item by item? Mr. Forbes then drew a very dramatic picture of the terrible things that would have happened, if they had reduced the budget estimates, and the necessity they would have soon been under to prostrate themselves before the Commissioner, seeking and begging for pardon. I must say, however, that with more respect for the dignity of the Bench, he might have remembered that there was another alternative open to them. He might have remembered that not more than two-thirds of the Bench could have obliged Government to dismiss such a contumacious Commissioner under sec. 2. I must say that so far as Mr. Forbes's grievances are concerned, it is not Act II of 1865 that is to blame, but it is the Bench of Justices themselves. The only efficient radical remedy would be to change the constitution of the Bench of Justices in a manner to bring before them clearly, forcibly, and vividly a sense of municipal obligation and municipal responsibility, disregard of which would entail exclusion from it. And here it is that the English Corporation Act deserves to be followed in the large, popular, and responsible basis on which it has founded its system of municipal government. There never will be efficient municipal administration in Bombay till there is a popular and responsible Bench of Justices, elected at regular intervals by the rate-payers themselves, a consultative Town Council elected out of it with a responsible executive officer at its head appointed by Government, and a Controller of Accounts appointed by the Bench to control the Commissioner. I am aware that most people scout this idea as chimerical and visionary, and even, if desirable, impossible to get accepted by Government. One gentleman, at our last meeting, tossed it over to the next generation—a generation of Nowrosjee Furdonjees, though with remarkable logical ingenuity, he immediately after proceeded to meet that very idea half way. However, I say that if desirable, it is our duty to present it firmly before Government, and I venture to say that the time is now past when strong popular opinion on any subject can be successfully resisted by Government for any length of time. But say people it is dangerous and absurd to bestow an elective municipal franchise upon people incapable of appreciating or exercising it properly. It is said that there is a racial incapacity in Indians for representative institutions, municipal or political. A more untrue proposition was never put forward, or one more opposed to the opinion of people most qualified to speak on the subject. I will not detain the Bench by quoting authorities, but I cannot resist the temptation of reading a short opinion of a gentleman, well-known to us all—Mr. Anstey. It was given at a meeting of the East India Association in London.

> "We are apt to forget in this country, when we talk of preparing people in the East by education, and all that sort of thing for municipal government and parliamentary government (if I may use such a term), that the East is the parent of municipalities. Local self-government, in the widest acceptation of the term, is as old as the East itself. No matter what may be the religion of the people who inhabit what we call the East, there is not a portion of that country, there is not a portion of Asia, from west to east, from north to south, which is not swarming with municipalities; and not only so, but like to our municipalities of old, they are all bound together as in a species of net-work, so that you have ready-made to your hand the framework of a great system of representation, and all you have to do is to adopt what you have there and invite the municipalities to send you their delegates."

For these reasons I feel convinced that the time has now come when the Municipality of a town like Bombay ought to be founded on a large popular basis, and that in such a bold and decisive measure alone is its real salvation and efficiency. I cannot therefore consent to vote in favour of measures which, without doing any perceptible good, may most probably proving mischievous, would only postpone real reform. I have given, Mr Chairman, at some length my reasons for the position I have taken up, for, as partisanship is supposed to be the order of the day, it may be misunderstood.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Pleader—I shall begin by stating Mr. Knight's manner of addressing the Bench was far from dignified, and I say he had no right to accuse some of us of partisanship. He said we came here pledged to do a certain thing, and not to do certain other things. For myself I declare that I have never pledged myself to any course of action but to that which I believe to be just, and right, and proper. I belong to no party but that which acknowledges economy as an essential ingredient in municipal administration (Hear, hear.) Mr. Knight's speech was full of statistics, but the question before the Bench is not as to the incidence of particular rates, but, is there municipal extravagance? And the answer from all sides is in the affirmative. With the exception of Mr. Knight, everyone has acknowledged that the degree of muncipal extravagance is insupportable. Some gentlemen are fond of paradoxes, and I venture to say that Mr. Knight is one of them. He caused some amusement by telling us that he did not supply us with intelligence but with arguments; but that is a mere plagiarism from Dr. Johnson who, in the course of a discussion, said he was not bound to supply intellect, but only arguments. Mr. Knight quoted second-hand, without acknowledging his authority. (Hear, hear.) There is no doubt that municipal affairs have reached a crisis, and different ways for getting out of it are suggested by Mr. Forbes, Captain Hancock, and Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee. The only serious objection that has been raised against the proposition is, that it is not so perfect as it should be; but that is an accusation that might be brought forward against any human system whatsoever. It would be impossible to propose a system of municipal or other government that is completely perfect in every respect. The question to-day is, Shall we continue the old sytem, or shall we cast it aside and set up another and a better? The chief objection to Mr. Forbes's scheme is that it was once tried and it failed. I deny that it was tried in the spirit in which it was proposed, and I also reply that if this new scheme proves a failure, of two failures we shall have chosen the least expensive one. (Hear, hear.) But I by no means admit that the proposal is so framed as to prove a failure. The failure of the present system costs the ratepayers 33 lakhs a year, but the previous failures of the Board of Conservancy and the triumvirate Commissioners were not one-third so costly. We could not possibly get worse, and we might get better, by adopting Mr. Forbes's resolution. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Knight pronounced a glowing eulogium on the abilities of Mr. Crawford, and I acknowledge them, too, but there are the facts to be looked, and a man does not show consummate ability simply because he is able to demolish any given source of revenue. Mr. Hormusjee here read an extract from Mr. Crawford's Budget for 1869 to show what were Mr. Crawford's opinions on extravagant expenditure; and continued—There is one of two alternatives placed before you. There is the resolution, the object of which is that the Municipality should cut its coat according to its cloth, a maxim which the Commissioner says is absurd, and by no means applicable to the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) No serious objection has been brought against the proposition of Mr. Forbes. Captain Hancock's resolution seems to me to proceed from a misconception of the whole thing, and I ask what is the object of it. Captain Hancock's amendment does not state that the proposals of Mr. Forbes are wrong; but does not the amendment contain an imputation that the present system has proved a failure? For if not, what is its object but that the Bench of Justices shall continue as heretofore, and that in order to facilitate business it should be supervised by a Town Council? But the climax of absurdity is reached by the third amendment, that of Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee. A more unmeaning amendment was never framed. His amendment provides that the Municipal Commissioner shall have entire executive power provided that he shall act under the direction and supervision of the Town Council. How can you reconcile these two things? How can he act under the Council if he is to be the sole responsible executive officer? Then Mr. Narayen says, the Town Council shall exercise power under the control of the Justices. What a mess he makes of it here.

At this point of Mr. Hormusjee's speech there were many expressions of impatience on the part of the Justices and a low and continuous stamping on the floor.

Mr. Hormusjee continued—The present moment is one of supreme difficulty, we have tried our municipal government whose extravagance has increased in an increasing ratio year by year. We know of our own knowledge the results of this system, which concentrates in one focus the whole mass of extravagance and mismanagement, which, were it all known, would be something alarming. For all these reasons, and because I know the sufferings that prevail over the length and breadth of the island, I cordially support the resolution (Applause.)

Mr. H. Maxwell said—You must all be by this time pretty well tired of speechmaking, and I will not detain you very long. The object of this meeting is to gain municipal reform. I believe that at this moment the Municipality is actually bankrupt. (Sensation.) We have no true statement of its affairs before us, but I candidly believe that were all the claims brought in it would be bankrupt by many thousand rupees. I beg you to consider this carefully in voting on anything that is brought forward, and whatever reform we have, let us have control over the Municipal Commissioner. (Hear, hear.) At present we have none except that of the Controller, who has systematically defied the law. (Applause.)

Mr. John Connon said—After great hesitation I have made up my mind to vote for the resolutions of Mr. Forbes. It is very satisfactory to find that there is no personal feeling mixed up in the matter. (Hear, hear.) Unfortunately we are not in a situation to act on Lord Melbourne's celebrated alternative plan. When everybody used to say, "Something must be done," Lord Melbourne used to say, "Can't you let it alone?" (A laugh.) But the municipality is in a state in which it cannot be let alone. Something really must be done. There is a great deal to be said in favour of having the principal executive officers of the Municipality appointed by Government, and this applies quite as much to the Health Officer as to the Municipal Commissioner, or even more. For the Health Officer has many disagreeable duties to perform, and the more conscientiously he performs them, the more obnoxious and unpopular he is likely to become amongst an ignorant populace. As to Dr. Hewlett, I wish to pay a final tribute to the energy and ability with which he has performed his duties, and I claim for myself to have given him here and elsewhere a most loyal support. (Hear, hear, from Dr. Hewlett.) But while I am not enamoured with popular election, and certainly do not go in for household suffrage in this country, I must say if Government will go in for the exercise of all this power, it should do something more. Great power involves great responsibility. But by the present system Government exercise all the power, and while only throwing round the Bench a semblance of authority, puts the substantial responsibility upon us, leaving us at the same time with no real power whatever. Captain Hancock spoke the other day of the advantage to an officer in the place of the Municipal Commissioner of having the protection of Government granted. But surely we all need the protection of Government. I speak of the Municipal Commissioner with no kind of personal feeling, as he is aware. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Crawford.) He is a man of high spirit and great ability, and no doubt he has meant well by the community all through. But I say he has too great power. I do not speak of salaries, his own or those of others. Whether there are a few hundred rupees too much paid here, and five or two and a half elsewhere, that is comparatively a very small matter; and as to this house business, of which we have all heard so much, I do not know what kind of bargain Mr. Crawford has made. It may have been good, bad, or indifferent. I shall only use it as an illustration. I suppose I do not disclose any great State secret, when I say that the Government of Bombay would not let me rent for a month a house to be used as a police court, without their express authority and sanction, though it might only be an affair of six or seven hundred rupees. But here it seems they will let the Municipal Commissioner bind us in the matter of a house for ten years to come and involving an expenditure of more than thirty thousand pounds without any reference to them and without any reference to us. This may be protection to him according to Captain Hancock's idea, but it certainly is not protection to us. I say there is no other public officer in India who has such powers as these. The Governor in Council hardly has them. Whether Mr. Crawford has all that he claims may be put to the test, however, in some other way. What are we to do? At this late hour I will not trouble you with a long answer. But the fact is, we want a servant, not a master. We have had a master long enough, and we all see what we have come to. (Applause.)

Captain Henry—That statement of Mr. Maxwell's has come upon us like a thunderbolt.

Dr. Blaney then rose to address the meeting; but an adjournment was moved by Mr. Rimington, seconded by Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman accordingly adjourned the meeting till Thursday.

[A report of Thursday's proceedings will appear in Monday's *Gazette*.]

THE CASE AGAINST A PARSEE.

At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Cowasjee Dinshaw Curanee, an inspector employed by the contractors for the G. I. P. Railway Company, was again charged with criminally misappropriating about 20 tons of coal, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. Cleveland (Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile,) appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Skipsey (Macfarlane and Skipsey) for the defence.

Bawa Shaik Dawood was recalled, and on being cross-examined by Mr. Skipsey, said—The owner of this prow, Luxmee, is Dala Ismail. It was he who employed me as tindal. I am not now tindal. I was tindal for two and a-half months. I was paid my wages by, and took my orders from, the owner. The former tindal, Bapoo Mahomed Sallay, is again in charge. One of the crew when I was tindal was named Bapoo. (Here the magistrate called one Bapoo said to be a witness in the case. The said Bapoo gave his second name as Nana, and witness identified this man as the Bapoo of whom he spoke.) I called the other men of the crew promiscuously Bhawoo and Dada. I did not know their proper names. I remember going out into the harbour in a bunder boat with Mr. Smith of the railway police. Mr. Smith described the ship so that I knew it was the ship from which I had taken coal. I had coal trips nearly every day. I had only two trips with railway coal. One was to the railway bunder, the other to the Chunam bunder. I don't remember the day of the month on which the second of these trips took place. I believe it was on a Saturday. I did not put any mark by way of signature to any paper. I do not know how to do so. When I met defendant in the jolly boat he was coming out: I was coming in. He came alongside my boat. Defendant told me to make haste and deliver my coals. I went straight to the bunder. Many other prows were there; about two hundred buttellas and prows. The basin is called the railway basin. Where I went to was the end of the wharf open to the sea. There are two railway docks. The bunder that I delivered at is between the two railway docks. The first trip I had taken was inside the railway dock. The second was at the Chunam bunder. The Chunam bunder is not on the Mazagon side. It is the same bunder.

The magistrate adjourned the hearing (to allow of inspection of bunder) till Wednesday next.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—7th July, 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 6th July, 4-20 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 57 minutes.

Via Russia, 6th July, 6-38 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 27 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th July, 12-20 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 6th July, 4-45 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 53 minutes.

Via Russia, 6th July, 6-35 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th July, 11 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 35 minutes.

ACTION FOR BROKERAGE.

In the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, a case was called for hearing in which Ameerchund Peetamber and another were the plaintiff; and Khoja Vello Mahomed Khan Mahomed was defendant. The action was brought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 177-3-6, being the amount of brokerage at eight annas per cent. due to the plaintiff for having on the 6th December 1867 and 11th January 1868 effected contracts between the defendant and Messrs. H. Clason and Co., for the sale by the former to the latter of cotton of the net value of Rs. 35,444-7-2. Mr. Amiroodeen appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Jehangheer Merwanjee for the defendant. The defence was that the claim was barred by the Statute of Limitation, that there was no privity of contract between the plaintiff and defendant, and that latter was not indebted to the former. It appeared in the course of the trial of the action that there was no express promise by the defendant to pay brokerage to plaintiff, but that the defendant had sold cotton through plaintiff on different occasions, and paid brokerage at the rate claimed by him. The Court, therefore, held that the claim was not barred. The Court was also satisfied after taking evidence that the defendant had sold through the plaintiff cotton of the value mentioned by him. A verdict was therefore given for the plaintiff.

LOOKMANJEE'S DREAMS OF COIN.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent and a Common Jury, Husson Allee Piara, formerly a beggar and latterly a native quack, was charged with cheating one Lookmanjee Essoobbhoy of Rs. 900, and with abetment of the offence.

Mr. Starling, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Furguson defended the prisoner.

Mr. Starling briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury, remarking that, when the evidence had been called, they would see it was a very simple case. It appears the prisoner practised as a native doctor, was reputed to be a sort of magician, and did a little business in the conjuring line. In the course of conversation with the prosecutor, who applied to him for medicine, he confided to the latter a secret by which he should in a short time be a wealthy man. He (prisoner) said he knew a syed, a conjuror, who at his will could produce any amount of guineas. Prosecutor thereupon accompanied prisoner to the house of a Mussulman in the hay-market at Duncan Road; and there the Mussulman, after making many gestures and muttering incantations, ordered prisoner to fetch an empty tin box. Prisoner brought the box, it was opened and found empty; and in a few minutes, after the syed had sprinkled some scented powder in it and repeated the muttering portion of the ceremonies, it was found full of sovereigns. Two of them were taken out and given to the prosecutor as a present, and he was told to have them tested. Prosecutor was further informed that the value of the sovereigns in the box was Rs. 6,400, but that he could take them away for one-fourth the value, namely, Rs. 1,600. Prosecutor said he did not possess so much money. Eventually, on the prisoner's recommendation, he raised Rs. 900, and for this sum the contents of the box were to be made over to him, for the reason that he was the only person destined to get them. Prosecutor gave the amount to the prisoner, who handed it to the syed. The latter then directed prisoner and a Parsee, who was also in the house, to take the money to Mahim and pay it as a tax. The prisoner and the Parsee left the house. Soon after the box was opened and found empty; the sovereigns had disappeared from it; and the conjuror also disappeared a few minutes later. The prosecutor reported the matter to the police. After the case had been in the hands of the police, the Parsee went to the prosecutor's shop and proposed a compromise, which was rejected. The learned counsel then called witnesses for the prosecution.

Lookmanjee Essoobbhoy said—I am a stationery-seller in the Crawford Markets, and know the prisoner at the bar. I knew him about four years. At first he was going about as a beggar, and afterwards he practised as a doctor. He gave me some tonic medicines. About eight months ago he came to my house one day at 8 a.m. On the preceding day he brought ornaments and notes of the value of Rs. 4,000, and showed them to me. I was surprised and asked him, "You were a beggar, and how came you to be possessed of so much property?" He said, "Our moorsheed (spiritual guide) has arrived, and he gives wealth to the amount of lakhs of rupees to any person he chooses. He gave wealth to a Parsee in this manner, and the Parsee gave it away to me." He recommended me to come and see the moorsheed once. I consented to go, and he came to me the next morning to accompany me to the place of the spiritual guide. We went to the hay-market, near Duncan Road. Prisoner went up alone, and after ten minutes took me into a hall upstairs. I saw a table festooned with flowers, and the moorsheed seated in the middle of it. The moorsheed asked, 'Why have you brought this man here?' Prisoner said I was involved in debt, and begged him to give me some wealth. The moorsheed said I should pray before the Koran, which was lying there, and that I should get anything I was destined to get. I prayed before the Koran, and after I had finished the prayer, prisoner brought from a shelf an empty tin-box and gave it into the moorsheed's hands. The latter put some scented powder into the box and tapped it on the lid; and then muttered some incantations. He also tapped a book which was lying before him, and put the box upon the book. He then opened the box, and I saw it was full of sovereigns. The moorsheed gave me two sovereigns out of it: they were genuine. I lifted up the box, and felt it was about 4 lbs. in weight. The prisoner said if I wanted the sovereigns, I might have them for one-fourth the value. They were of the value of Rs. 6,400, and prisoner said I might have them for Rs. 1,600. I and prisoner left the house together, and had the two sovereigns tested, and they were pronounced genuine. When I said I had not Rs. 1,600 with me, the prisoner suggested I should borrow the amount. I asked, "Why do you give me the box of sovereigns?" Prisoner said it was because I was destined to get them, and that they could not be given to anybody else.

Mr. Starling—Did you then agree to give a less sum?

Mr. Ferguson—I object to my friend putting this leading question.

The Judge—Let him tell his story, and you might get what you want. I think there are fewer leading questions asked in this Court than in any other part of the world.

Lookmanjee continued to say—I then left the prisoner, agreeing to meet him at the moorsheed's house again. Afterwards I and my brother went to the house, where we saw a Parsee, the prisoner, and the moorsheed. The box of sovereigns was still lying there. After some conversation, it was agreed that I should get the box for Rs. 900. I, my brother, and the prisoner then left the house together, and we went to my shop. I raised Rs. 900 with some difficulty. We went the same evening to the moorsheed's house. I handed the Rs. 900 to the prisoner, who handed them to the moorsheed. The latter made the amount over to the prisoner and the Parsee, telling them to hasten to Mahim and pay the tax at the saint's tomb. The prisoner and the Parsee went away. I asked for the box, when the moorsheed said, "Wait, I have to say some prayers." He went into a side room to say prayers. When he returned into the hall he opened the box, and I saw it was empty. I demanded the sovereigns or the return of my money. The moorsheed told me not to be impatient, and that it would be all right when the tax had reached its proper place. I still demanded my money, when the moorsheed went a few paces from the hall and disappeared. I began to lament my misfortune. A man, who was there, told me to have patience, and tried to assure me that I should not lose my money. I and my brother then went to our house. I went to the moorsheed's house the next day. The prisoner was the only person to be seen there. He told me the moorsheed had gone to the sea-shore to pray for a restoration of the sovereigns which had disappeared from the box. He told me to give him half a rupee, and that he would go in a buggy and bring the moorsheed back to the house. I gave prisoner half a rupee and awaited his return to the house. He never returned, and after waiting there about two hours, I and my brother went to our house. About ten days afterwards the Parsee, whom we had seen at the moorsheed's house, came to me and said, "Those rascals have fled; I will give you Rs. 200 if you give me a release, stating you have no claim against them." I refused to give such a release, and reported the matter to the police.

Mr. Ferguson then addressed the jury at considerable length on behalf of the prisoner. No doubt they all felt thankful for one of those delightful stories of the Arabian Nights, which in days gone by they had read with wonder, and which the prosecutor and his brother had that day conjured up from their brains and recapitulated in a particularly interesting way. It was certainly a marvellous story they had told; but as with advancing age, the illusions of the Arabian Nights stories vanished into thin air, so doubtless, in this case, the jury had by this time seen the gossamer foundation on which the story for the prosecution rested. The learned counsel wondered if the minds of the jury had undergone the same process; but he confessed it had been the case with his. If the prosecutor's story be true, then, said the learned counsel, he ought to have been a denizen of the Colaba Asylum instead of being allowed to move about freely in the streets of the city of Bombay. Did the jury believe he was a fool? On the contrary, he had told his story in a careful and cautious manner, and had guarded himself against being drawn into contradictions. It was highly improbable that he could have been duped by the prisoner as he alleged. He was not promised a "treasure trove" in a deserted house, as was done in some cases which had recently occurred. It might be possible that he had a belief in a "treasure trove," but his story as to the tin box containing six thousand rupees' worth of sovereigns, which suddenly disappeared, was on the face of it excessively absurd. Now, this was a third edition of the story that he told before Mr. Showell, a magistrate of great experience; but he disbelieved the story and dismissed the charge. Prosecutor did not remain idle. Six months after that date, when a change had taken place among the magistrates, and when Mr. Nana Morojee sat at the Girgaum Police Court in consequence, the prosecutor preferred another charge, improved upon his story, and called the same witnesses that were examined before Mr. Showell, and on their evidence the prisoner was committed for trial. Now, before the jury, the third edition of the story was given that day. From the fact that Mr. Showell dismissed the charge, the jury might come to the conclusion that the story then told was not so consistent as it had since been made; for if there had been a *prima facie* case made out, Mr. Showell would have committed it for trial. The learned counsel felt that the web had been woven with skill and subtlety round his client; but he would try to unravel it in the remarks which he intended to make. The story for the defence was this. Probably the prosecutor lost his money, but not in the way he alleged, but that it was lost among gamblers, including two of his witnesses, who at first denied the "soft impeachment," but one of whom afterwards admitted having been fined, and the other admitted having been imprisoned, for the offence. The rest was a concoction of the prosecutor's brain; and his two witnesses, just referred to, come to prop up his story with a view to their own safety. Then, looking at the thing, from another point of view, the learned counsel said it was just as possible, and there was nothing on the evidence inconsistent with the supposition, that the prisoner was as much a dupe of the syud as were the prosecutor and his brother. It was quite consistent with the prisoner's innocence, that believing in the bazaar gup that a syud had appeared who gave fortunes away at his pleasure, the prisoner invited prosecutor to go with him to see the marvel with their own eyes; or that he believed in the miraculous powers of the syud. Beyond this there was nothing on the evidence to connect the prisoner with the syud, or to show that he participated in any of his unlawful proceedings, if such there were. The learned counsel suggested that a part of the prosecutor's story as to his losing his money was probably true, but that the rest of it was a pure fiction. He concluded by asking the jury to remember, above all, that the charge on the same evidence as had been adduced before them, was dismissed by a gentleman of Mr. Showell's experience; and that it was not until six months later, that the same witnesses were examined before Mr. Nana Morojee, and that upon their evidence the prisoner was committed for trial.

His Lordship, in summing up the case at great length, set clearly before the jury, in a few words, the points that had been urged for the defence. The first was that this was a story of the Arabian Nights, and that the prosecutor and his brother had been for the few months, and were up to this day, dreamers by night as well as by day. The second was that this was a concocted story, and that what really took place was merely a gambling transaction. Now, His Lordship must tell the jury there was no evidence whatever before them to shew that it was a gambling transaction in which the prosecutor engaged. Then as to the third point that the charge was dismissed by Mr. Showell on the same evidence as was before the jury, it must be borne in mind that the party accused before Mr. Showell was not the prisoner, but the Parsee who was seen in the syud's house; and the question then before the magistrate was not the prisoner's guilt, but that of the Parsee. As to the next point that the prosecutors had given different stories, His Lordship said he failed to see any difference; and if the learned counsel wished to rely upon that point, he ought to have put in the depositions to show the difference or have extracted it from the witnesses. Then as to the last point that the prisoner might have been a dupe of the syud, it was to be remarked that, if there was one dupe, it was just possible there might be a second, or a third, or a fourth, &c. The jury had then to consider whether the prisoner and the Parsee having been dupes of the syud, would be so generous as to communicate their good luck to others and to offer them fortunes merely for the asking; and also why the prisoner, if he was a dupe, absconded and did not come forward. It was for the jury, said His Lordship, to form their own opinion upon all the circumstances of the case, and come to a verdict.

The jury convicted the prisoner of abetment of cheating; and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THE AFFRAY AT BANGALORE.

We are glad to learn that authentic information was received last evening from Bangalore to the effect that both Messrs. Frere and Lambart were improving. The accounts one hears of this unfortunate business vary very much, and do not altogether tally with that given in the *Bangalore Spectator*, which speaks of "shots interchanged" as if both parties had fired, whilst this is distinctly denied by Mr. Lambart and we believe Mr. Frere; it will be seen the *Spectator* did not give these officers' depositions. It will be as well for us all therefore to suspend our judgment on the subject until a magisterial investigation has somewhat elucidated matters.—*Madras Times*, July 5.

HAZAREEBAGH PENAL SERVITUDE PRISON FOR EUROPEANS.

There is a slight suspicion that a main object of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Hazareebagh, has been to inspect, with a view to the recasting of the system under which it is managed, the penal servitude prison for Europeans at that place. The institution in question has the reputation of being one of the most salubrious prisons in the presidency, but it is said that the treatement of the penal servitude men within its precincts is such, as regards rations, lodging, &c., that the soldiers of the European regiment at Hazareebagh are in the habit of remarking that the convicts have somewhat better times of it than themselves; and that being sent to such a prison, to put in a sentence of imprisonment, should not, apart from the disgrace, be considered a punishment by men in the ranks! What is still more remarkable is that the prison bears a high repute among the shipless sailors, and sailors who will not ship, of Lall Bazar, by whom, it is said, to have been approvingly designated The Bengal Hotel. The recent escapes from Hazareebagh, and the recent murder at the Andamans, have, we believe, won the Hon. Mr. Campbell's especial attention to the condition and management of jails and penitentiaries for Europeans in the territories under his rule, and it is highly probable that reformatory changes will be the early result.—*Examiner.*

ANOTHER P. W. D. FAILURE.

More honour to the Public Works Department! The double-storied barracks built at Saugor some 2½ years ago are already showing signs of premature old age, and causing the station authorities anxiety. The fair fronts of these noble buildings are, we are told, becoming wrinkled with cracks and fissures; many of the arches are propped up by wooden supports, and in one block it has been considered advisable to build up the ground-floor archways with stone, in order to save the upper floor from coming down. The recent rains have been too much, and we hear that portions of the barracks have been condemned by a professional engineer, and pronounced absolutely *unsafe;* and some of the men of the regiment occupying these dangerous portions, have accordingly been ordered out of them. We are not in possession of full particulars, but a little bird tells us that many of the pillars can be opened by merely chipping the pointing with a pebble, and that masses of the stones can be removed by the hand, revealing internal chasms, or mere rubble without a particle of lime or mortar of any kind. Our little bird was pecking at some of the pillars in pursuit of its avocations, and it assures us it came upon "many places positively *hollow.*" We are sorry to say that this caused our little bird's angry passions to rise, and it designates the palatial buildings as "simply a mass of villainous robbery." This is naughty language, and much too strong. We have no doubt there will be a full and complete investigation in due time, and we should think the disclosures will be somewhat interesting. The barracks only cost thirteen lakhs of rupees.—*Englishman.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Weather in the North West.—The weather is all that could be wished. We are having plenty of showers, and the days are cool and pleasant. Should the weather continue as favourable as it has hitherto been, a splendid crop may be depended upon next season.—*Lucknow Times*, July 5.

The New Agricultural Department.—It is said that the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, has in contemplation the establishment of a printing branch in connection with his office, similar to that in the other Secretariats under the India Government.

Ooltah Ruth.—On the occasion of the Ooltah Ruth about 80,000 persons assembled at Mahaish near Serampore to pull the sacred car of Juggernath. The Railway Company did not provide any special trains, and consequently the two morning trains as well as the 1 p.m. train were over-crowded. The major portion of the passengers had to stand, and many of them were put into first and second class carriages. In the evening a special train was sent to Serampore at about 8 p.m.—*Examiner.*

Supposed Suicide at Fort St. George.—The residents of Fort Saint George were startled yesterday morning on hearing the report of a musket in the barracks of H. M.'s 45th Regiment "Sherwood Foresters." On repairing to the spot from whence the sound proceeded, the spectators were shocked to see a lance corporal named William Murdoch lying dead with a rifle between his legs. His head was blown to pieces, and the greater portion of his brains were on the floor. The deceased lately took to drink, and when on parade on the morning of Monday last he appeared to be under the influence of liquor. He was about thirty-four years old, and had served in the above regiment for a period of sixteen years. The deceased was a Scotchman by birth. The body was at once removed to the dead-house of the General Hospital, and the Coroner held an inquest in the evening.—*Madras Athenæum*, July 5.

Attempt to commit Suicide before a Magistrate of Police.—This was a case in which a Mahomedan named Syed Moosah was charged before Captain Lys, at the Royapettah Police Court, yesterday, with attempting to commit suicide. On the 29th of May last the prisoner was put in dock before the above magistrate charged with assaulting a police constable. The case having been proved against the prisoner, he was then convicted and sentenced to twenty days' rigorous imprisonment. On that occasion, before the prisoner had been removed from the dock, he inflicted some wounds on his neck and stomach with a pen-knife which he had then in his possession, in the presence of the sitting magistrate. The prisoner's term of imprisonment having expired about the 17th of last month he was released from the Penitentiary. This fact having come to the knowledge of Captain Lys he ordered the arrest of the prisoner on the 28th. The man was brought to Court late in the evening, and while being conveyed to the lock-up by police constables he effected his escape. He was pursued and apprehended in a house within a short distance of the Court. In the present case his Worship sentenced the prisoner to one month's simple imprisonment, and further to a fine of twenty rupees, in default to suffer fifteen days' additional imprisonment.—*Madras Athenæum*, July 4.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Burges, Belgium.

INFANT LIFE.—The importance of proper food for young children has occupied the attention of medical men for many years, and Dr. Barker, the well-known London Physician, has certified to the great value of the Food prepared by "Savory and Moore," the Chemists to the Royal Families of England, France, and Belgium. Merit alone has caused it to be used in the Royal Nurseries, and the public can purchase it with full directions of any Chemist or Storekeeper, but be sure that "Savory and Moore's" names and address, 143, New Bond Street, appear on the labels.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight............1s. 10½d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ....1s. 10[illegible]d. ,,
On Paris—6 months' sight ....242 Francs.
Letters of Credit.................................1s. 10½d. ,,
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commisson.1s. 10½d. ,,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at two per cent. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th May 1871.

INSURANCES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. of 1866.

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WILLIAM MOIR, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Meerut.
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Medical Adviser.
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Policy-Holders' Auditor.
G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant

Bankers.
The NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.

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Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER.

Secretary for Western India.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY

1.—Economical Management.
2.—Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
3.—Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
4.—A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is guaranteed to Insurers on the With Profit Scale after the Third year with prospect of further participation quinquennially.
5.—Entire Direction in India.
6.—Recovery by this Company, for all Albert Policyholders who may assure in it, of claims due by the "Albert" estate.
7.—Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

Policy-holders on the Indian Register of the Albert Company, including those non-resident in India, will be enabled to assure in this Company on the following special terms:—

YEARLY PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000 FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

Age.	Civil.			Military.			During Residence in Europe.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	£.	s.	d.
20	29	0	0	32	14	0	1	12	3
30	33	15	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	2	2	1
40	41	9	0	45	[illegible]	0	2	16	0
50	54	9	0	57	[illegible]	0	3	19	5

Forms of Proposal may be obtained free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.

H. Prentis, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | C. E. Benn, Esq.

Agent at Bombay.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

Trustees.
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EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.
R. F. KELLEY, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, first Quinquennium...............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.				For a limited number of Years.			
	With Profits.		Without Profits.		One year.		Seven years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	38	7	30	0	21	1	22	0
25	41	6	32	13	[illegible]	2	24	10
30	44	10	35	15	26	1	27	5
35	48	6	39	8	28	10	29	10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

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JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

Sub-Governor. | Deputy Governor.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.

Secretary—John P. Laurence, Esq.
Under-Writer—John Anthony Rucker, Esq.
Actuary—Arthur H. Bailey, Esq.
Manager of the Fire Department—Thos. B. Bateman, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any Deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the Share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO ASSURE Rs 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.						Age next birthday.	For the terms of 1 year & 7 years respectively.					
	With profits.			Without profits.				One year.			Seven years		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	34	13	[illegible]	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	1	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	4
60	92	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	8							

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectus can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 5th February 1871.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

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Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee.—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,850,645- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,893,344-15- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £84,37,750-15- 4

of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

THE MAIL ROUTE via BRINDISI to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT of EUROPE,

in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class..........£13 5s. 6d.
,, ,, ,, Second Class......£ 9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands
A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

Agents for
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

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